

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Harper**

(10) **Patent No.:**       **US 9,178,752 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:**       **\*Nov. 3, 2015**

(54) **ANALYTE MONITORING SYSTEM HAVING AN ALERT**

(71) Applicant: **Abbott Diabetes Care Inc.**, Alameda, CA (US)

(72) Inventor: **Wesley Scott Harper**, Alameda, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Abbott Diabetes Care Inc.**, Alameda, CA (US)

( \* ) Notice:   Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/262,700**

(22) Filed:       **Apr. 25, 2014**

(65)               **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0232557 A1       Aug. 21, 2014

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 13/953,356, filed on Jul. 29, 2013, now Pat. No. 8,730,058, which is a continuation of application No. 12/761,387, filed on Apr. 15, 2010, now Pat. No. 8,497,777.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/169,654, filed on Apr. 15, 2009, provisional application No. 61/169,652, filed on Apr. 15, 2009.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**G08B 21/00**               (2006.01)  
**H04L 29/14**               (2006.01)  
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **H04L 29/14** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0031** (2013.01); **A61B 5/14532** (2013.01); **A61B**

**5/14865** (2013.01); **G06F 19/3418** (2013.01); **G08C 19/00** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0008** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC   A61B 5/14532; G06F 19/3418; G08C 19/00; H04L 29/14  
USPC ..... 340/870.16, 573.1, 539.1; 436/95; 600/301, 316, 347, 365  
See application file for complete search history.

(56)               **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,581,062 A	5/1971	Aston
3,926,760 A	12/1975	Allen et al.

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CA	2468577	6/2003
CA	2678336	5/2008

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Armour, J. C., et al., "Application of Chronic Intravascular Blood Glucose Sensor in Dogs", *Diabetes*, vol. 39, 1990, pp. 1519-1526.

(Continued)

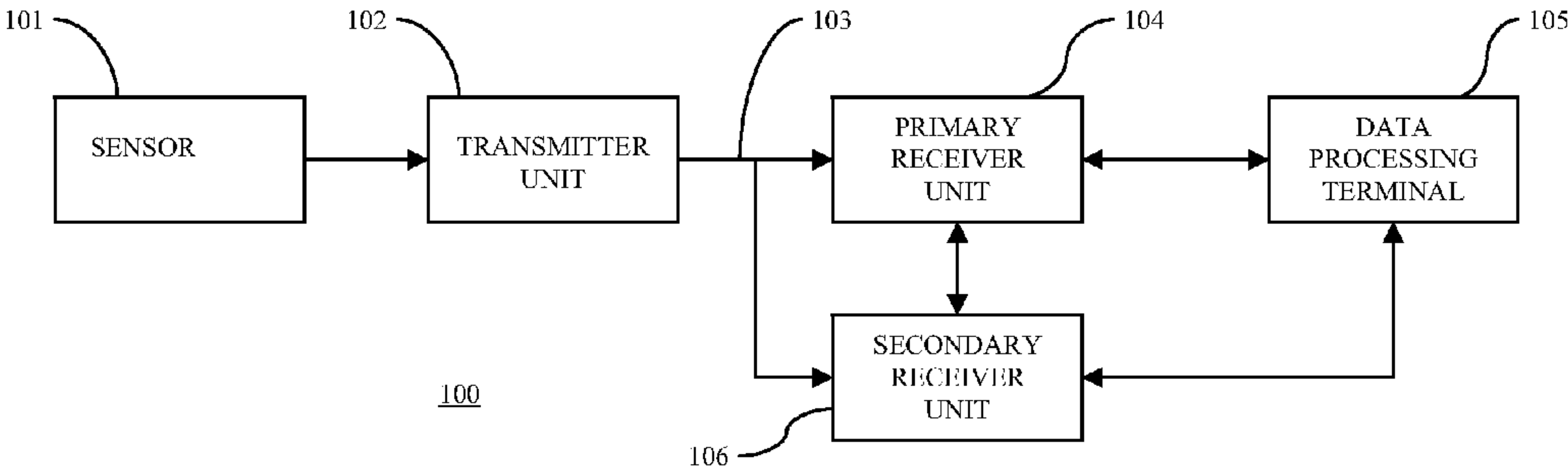
*Primary Examiner* — John A Tweel, Jr.

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Jackson & Co., LLP

(57)               **ABSTRACT**

Described herein are analyte monitoring systems including a receiver or data processing component that is configured to automatically issue a first alert notification when a first predetermined number of consecutive data packets are not received from the sensor/sensor electronics, and automatically issue a second alert notification when a second predetermined number of consecutive data packets are not received by the sensor/sensor electronics. The receiver may also be configured to enable a user to disenable alert or alarm notifications that are triggered based on detected events.

**20 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets**



(51)	<b>Int. Cl.</b>		5,408,999 A	4/1995	Singh et al.
	<i>A61B 5/145</i>	(2006.01)	5,411,647 A	5/1995	Johnson et al.
	<i>A61B 5/1486</i>	(2006.01)	5,425,868 A	6/1995	Pedersen
	<i>G06F 19/00</i>	(2011.01)	5,429,602 A	7/1995	Hauser
	<i>G08C 19/00</i>	(2006.01)	5,431,160 A	7/1995	Wilkins
	<i>A61B 5/00</i>	(2006.01)	5,431,921 A	7/1995	Thombre
(56)	<b>References Cited</b>  U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS		5,462,645 A	10/1995	Albery et al.
			5,497,772 A	3/1996	Schulman et al.
			5,507,288 A	4/1996	Bocker et al.
			5,509,410 A	4/1996	Hill et al.
			5,514,718 A	5/1996	Lewis et al.
			5,531,878 A	7/1996	Vadgama et al.
			5,552,997 A	9/1996	Massart
			5,568,400 A	10/1996	Stark et al.
			5,568,806 A	10/1996	Cheney, II et al.
			5,569,186 A	10/1996	Lord et al.
			5,582,184 A	12/1996	Erickson et al.
			5,586,553 A	12/1996	Halili et al.
			5,593,852 A	1/1997	Heller et al.
			5,609,575 A	3/1997	Larson et al.
			5,628,310 A	5/1997	Rao et al.
			5,653,239 A	8/1997	Pompei et al.
			5,660,163 A	8/1997	Schulman et al.
			5,665,222 A	9/1997	Heller et al.
			5,711,001 A	1/1998	Bussan et al.
			5,711,861 A	1/1998	Ward et al.
			5,733,259 A	3/1998	Valcke et al.
			5,772,586 A	6/1998	Heinonen et al.
			5,791,344 A	8/1998	Schulman et al.
			5,899,855 A	5/1999	Brown
			5,925,021 A	7/1999	Castellano et al.
			5,935,224 A	8/1999	Svancarek et al.
			5,942,979 A	8/1999	Luppino
			5,957,854 A	9/1999	Besson et al.
			5,964,993 A	10/1999	Blubaugh, Jr. et al.
			5,965,380 A	10/1999	Heller et al.
			5,971,922 A	10/1999	Arita et al.
			5,995,860 A	11/1999	Sun et al.
			6,001,067 A	12/1999	Shults et al.
			6,024,699 A	2/2000	Surwit et al.
			6,049,727 A	4/2000	Crothall
			6,083,710 A	7/2000	Heller et al.
			6,088,608 A	7/2000	Schulman et al.
			6,091,976 A	7/2000	Pfeiffer et al.
			6,093,172 A	7/2000	Funderburk et al.
			6,103,033 A	8/2000	Say et al.
			6,117,290 A	9/2000	Say et al.
			6,119,028 A	9/2000	Schulman et al.
			6,120,676 A	9/2000	Heller et al.
			6,121,009 A	9/2000	Heller et al.
			6,121,611 A	9/2000	Lindsay et al.
			6,122,351 A	9/2000	Schlueter, Jr. et al.
			6,134,461 A	10/2000	Say et al.
			6,143,164 A	11/2000	Heller et al.
			6,162,611 A	12/2000	Heller et al.
			6,175,752 B1	1/2001	Say et al.
			6,200,265 B1	3/2001	Walsh et al.
			6,212,416 B1	4/2001	Ward et al.
			6,219,574 B1	4/2001	Cormier et al.
			6,233,471 B1	5/2001	Berner et al.
			6,248,067 B1	6/2001	Causey, III et al.
			6,275,717 B1	8/2001	Gross et al.
			6,284,478 B1	9/2001	Heller et al.
			6,293,925 B1	9/2001	Safabash et al.
			6,295,506 B1	9/2001	Heinonen et al.
			6,306,104 B1	10/2001	Cunningham et al.
			6,309,884 B1	10/2001	Cooper et al.
			6,329,161 B1	12/2001	Heller et al.
			6,360,888 B1	3/2002	McIvor et al.
			6,366,794 B1	4/2002	Moussy et al.
			6,377,828 B1	4/2002	Chaiken et al.
			6,379,301 B1	4/2002	Worthington et al.
			6,387,048 B1	5/2002	Schulman et al.
			6,424,847 B1	7/2002	Mastrototaro et al.
			6,427,088 B1	7/2002	Bowman, IV et al.
			6,440,068 B1	8/2002	Brown et al.
			6,478,736 B1	11/2002	Mault
			6,484,046 B1	11/2002	Say et al.
			6,514,718 B2	2/2003	Heller et al.



(56)

## References Cited

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

6,544,212	B2	4/2003	Galley et al.	7,025,425	B2	4/2006	Kovatchev et al.
6,546,268	B1	4/2003	Ishikawa et al.	7,029,444	B2	4/2006	Shin et al.
6,551,494	B1	4/2003	Heller et al.	7,041,068	B2	5/2006	Freeman et al.
6,558,321	B1	5/2003	Burd et al.	7,043,287	B1	5/2006	Khalil et al.
6,558,351	B1	5/2003	Steil et al.	7,052,483	B2	5/2006	Wojcik
6,560,471	B1	5/2003	Heller et al.	7,056,302	B2	6/2006	Douglas
6,561,978	B1	5/2003	Conn et al.	7,074,307	B2	7/2006	Simpson et al.
6,562,001	B2	5/2003	Lebel et al.	7,081,195	B2	7/2006	Simpson et al.
6,564,105	B2	5/2003	Starkweather et al.	7,098,803	B2	8/2006	Mann et al.
6,565,509	B1	5/2003	Say et al.	7,108,778	B2	9/2006	Simpson et al.
6,571,128	B2	5/2003	Lebel et al.	7,110,803	B2	9/2006	Shults et al.
6,572,545	B2	6/2003	Knobbe et al.	7,113,821	B1	9/2006	Sun et al.
6,576,101	B1	6/2003	Heller et al.	7,118,667	B2	10/2006	Lee
6,577,899	B2	6/2003	Lebel et al.	7,134,999	B2	11/2006	Brauker et al.
6,579,690	B1	6/2003	Bonnecaze et al.	7,136,689	B2	11/2006	Shults et al.
6,585,644	B2	7/2003	Lebel et al.	7,153,265	B2	12/2006	Vachon
6,591,125	B1	7/2003	Buse et al.	7,171,274	B2	1/2007	Starkweather et al.
6,595,919	B2	7/2003	Berner et al.	7,190,988	B2	3/2007	Say et al.
6,605,200	B1	8/2003	Mao et al.	7,192,450	B2	3/2007	Brauker et al.
6,605,201	B1	8/2003	Mao et al.	7,198,606	B2	4/2007	Boecker et al.
6,607,509	B2	8/2003	Bobroff et al.	7,225,535	B2	6/2007	Feldman et al.
6,610,012	B2	8/2003	Mault	7,226,978	B2	6/2007	Tapsak et al.
6,633,772	B2	10/2003	Ford et al.	7,241,266	B2	7/2007	Zhou et al.
6,635,014	B2	10/2003	Starkweather et al.	7,258,673	B2	8/2007	Racchini et al.
6,648,821	B2	11/2003	Lebel et al.	7,267,665	B2	9/2007	Steil et al.
6,654,625	B1	11/2003	Say et al.	7,276,029	B2	10/2007	Goode, Jr. et al.
6,659,948	B2	12/2003	Lebel et al.	7,295,867	B2	11/2007	Berner et al.
6,668,196	B1	12/2003	Villegas et al.	7,299,082	B2	11/2007	Feldman et al.
6,675,030	B2	1/2004	Ciuczak et al.	7,310,544	B2	12/2007	Brister et al.
6,676,816	B2	1/2004	Mao et al.	7,317,938	B2	1/2008	Lorenz et al.
6,687,546	B2	2/2004	Lebel et al.	7,335,294	B2	2/2008	Heller et al.
6,689,056	B1	2/2004	Kilcoyne et al.	7,354,420	B2	4/2008	Steil et al.
6,694,191	B2	2/2004	Starkweather et al.	7,364,592	B2	4/2008	Carr-Brendel et al.
6,695,860	B1	2/2004	Ward et al.	7,366,556	B2	4/2008	Brister et al.
6,698,269	B2	3/2004	Baber et al.	7,379,765	B2	5/2008	Petisce et al.
6,702,857	B2	3/2004	Brauker et al.	7,401,111	B1	7/2008	Batman et al.
6,733,446	B2	5/2004	Lebel et al.	7,402,153	B2	7/2008	Steil et al.
6,740,075	B2	5/2004	Lebel et al.	7,424,318	B2	9/2008	Brister et al.
6,741,877	B1	5/2004	Shults et al.	7,460,898	B2	12/2008	Brister et al.
6,746,582	B2	6/2004	Heller et al.	7,467,003	B2	12/2008	Brister et al.
6,758,810	B2	7/2004	Lebel et al.	7,471,972	B2	12/2008	Rhodes et al.
6,770,030	B1	8/2004	Schaupp et al.	7,474,992	B2	1/2009	Ariyur
6,790,178	B1	9/2004	Mault et al.	7,494,465	B2	2/2009	Brister et al.
6,809,653	B1	10/2004	Mann et al.	7,497,827	B2	3/2009	Brister et al.
6,810,290	B2	10/2004	Lebel et al.	7,499,002	B2	3/2009	Blasko et al.
6,811,533	B2	11/2004	Lebel et al.	7,519,408	B2	4/2009	Rasdal et al.
6,811,534	B2	11/2004	Bowman, IV et al.	7,547,281	B2	6/2009	Hayes et al.
6,813,519	B2	11/2004	Lebel et al.	7,569,030	B2	8/2009	Lebel et al.
6,850,790	B2	2/2005	Berner et al.	7,583,990	B2	9/2009	Goode, Jr. et al.
6,862,465	B2	3/2005	Shults et al.	7,591,801	B2	9/2009	Brauker et al.
6,865,407	B2	3/2005	Kimball et al.	7,599,726	B2	10/2009	Goode, Jr. et al.
6,873,268	B2	3/2005	Lebel et al.	7,613,491	B2	11/2009	Boock et al.
6,881,551	B2	4/2005	Heller et al.	7,615,007	B2	11/2009	Shults et al.
6,882,940	B2	4/2005	Potts et al.	7,618,369	B2	11/2009	Hayter et al.
6,885,883	B2	4/2005	Parris et al.	7,632,228	B2	12/2009	Brauker et al.
6,892,085	B2	5/2005	McIvor et al.	7,637,868	B2	12/2009	Saint et al.
6,895,263	B2	5/2005	Shin et al.	7,640,048	B2	12/2009	Dobbles et al.
6,895,265	B2	5/2005	Silver	7,651,596	B2	1/2010	Petisce et al.
6,931,327	B2	8/2005	Goode, Jr. et al.	7,654,956	B2	2/2010	Brister et al.
6,932,894	B2	8/2005	Mao et al.	7,657,297	B2	2/2010	Simpson et al.
6,936,006	B2	8/2005	Sabra	7,699,775	B2	4/2010	Desai et al.
6,950,708	B2	9/2005	Bowman, IV et al.	7,699,964	B2	4/2010	Feldman et al.
6,958,705	B2	10/2005	Lebel et al.	7,711,402	B2	5/2010	Shults et al.
6,968,294	B2	11/2005	Gutta et al.	7,713,574	B2	5/2010	Brister et al.
6,971,274	B2	12/2005	Olin	7,715,893	B2	5/2010	Kamath et al.
6,974,437	B2	12/2005	Lebel et al.	7,774,145	B2	8/2010	Bruaker et al.
6,983,176	B2	1/2006	Gardner et al.	7,778,680	B2	8/2010	Goode, Jr. et al.
6,990,366	B2	1/2006	Say et al.	7,826,981	B2	11/2010	Goode et al.
6,997,907	B2	2/2006	Safabash et al.	7,885,698	B2	2/2011	Feldman et al.
6,998,247	B2	2/2006	Monfre et al.	7,899,511	B2	3/2011	Shults et al.
7,003,336	B2	2/2006	Holker et al.	7,905,833	B2	3/2011	Brister et al.
7,003,340	B2	2/2006	Say et al.	7,912,655	B2	3/2011	Power et al.
7,003,341	B2	2/2006	Say et al.	7,912,674	B2	3/2011	Killoren Clark et al.
7,022,072	B2	4/2006	Fox et al.	7,914,450	B2	3/2011	Goode, Jr. et al.
7,024,245	B2	4/2006	Lebel et al.	7,928,850	B2	4/2011	Hayter et al.
				7,974,672	B2	7/2011	Shults et al.
				7,976,467	B2	7/2011	Young et al.
				8,010,174	B2	8/2011	Goode et al.
				8,066,639	B2	11/2011	Nelson et al.



(56)

**References Cited**

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

8,216,138	B1	7/2012	McGarraugh et al.	2005/0113653	A1	5/2005	Fox et al.
8,497,777	B2	7/2013	Harper	2005/0114068	A1	5/2005	Chey et al.
8,730,058	B2 *	5/2014	Harper ..... 340/870.16	2005/0121322	A1	6/2005	Say et al.
2002/0019022	A1	2/2002	Dunn et al.	2005/0131346	A1	6/2005	Douglas
2002/0042090	A1	4/2002	Heller et al.	2005/0137530	A1	6/2005	Campbell et al.
2002/0068860	A1	6/2002	Clark	2005/0143635	A1	6/2005	Kamath et al.
2002/0095076	A1	7/2002	Krausman et al.	2005/0176136	A1	8/2005	Burd et al.
2002/0103499	A1	8/2002	Perez et al.	2005/0177398	A1	8/2005	Watanabe et al.
2002/0106709	A1	8/2002	Potts et al.	2005/0182306	A1	8/2005	Sloan
2002/0128594	A1	9/2002	Das et al.	2005/0184153	A1	8/2005	Auchinleck
2002/0161288	A1	10/2002	Shin et al.	2005/0187720	A1	8/2005	Goode, Jr. et al.
2002/0169635	A1	11/2002	Shillingburg	2005/0192494	A1	9/2005	Ginsberg
2003/0004403	A1	1/2003	Drinan et al.	2005/0192557	A1	9/2005	Brauker et al.
2003/0023317	A1	1/2003	Brauker et al.	2005/0195930	A1	9/2005	Spital et al.
2003/0032874	A1	2/2003	Rhodes et al.	2005/0199494	A1	9/2005	Say et al.
2003/0042137	A1	3/2003	Mao et al.	2005/0203360	A1	9/2005	Brauker et al.
2003/0065308	A1	4/2003	Lebel et al.	2005/0239154	A1	10/2005	Feldman et al.
2003/0100821	A1	5/2003	Heller et al.	2005/0241957	A1	11/2005	Mao et al.
2003/0125612	A1	7/2003	Fox et al.	2005/0245795	A1	11/2005	Goode, Jr. et al.
2003/0130616	A1	7/2003	Steil et al.	2005/0245799	A1	11/2005	Brauker et al.
2003/0134347	A1	7/2003	Heller et al.	2005/0245839	A1	11/2005	Stivoric et al.
2003/0168338	A1	9/2003	Gao et al.	2005/0245904	A1	11/2005	Estes et al.
2003/0176933	A1	9/2003	Lebel et al.	2005/0287620	A1	12/2005	Heller et al.
2003/0187338	A1	10/2003	Say et al.	2006/0001538	A1	1/2006	Kraft et al.
2003/0191377	A1	10/2003	Robinson et al.	2006/0004270	A1	1/2006	Bedard et al.
2003/0199790	A1	10/2003	Boecker et al.	2006/0015020	A1	1/2006	Neale et al.
2003/0208113	A1	11/2003	Mault et al.	2006/0015024	A1	1/2006	Brister et al.
2003/0212317	A1	11/2003	Kovatchev et al.	2006/0016700	A1	1/2006	Brister et al.
2003/0212379	A1	11/2003	Bylund et al.	2006/0017923	A1	1/2006	Ruchti et al.
2003/0216630	A1	11/2003	Jersey-Willuhn et al.	2006/0019327	A1	1/2006	Brister et al.
2003/0217966	A1	11/2003	Tapsak et al.	2006/0020186	A1	1/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0010186	A1	1/2004	Kimball et al.	2006/0020187	A1	1/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0010207	A1	1/2004	Flaherty et al.	2006/0020188	A1	1/2006	Kamath et al.
2004/0011671	A1	1/2004	Shults et al.	2006/0020189	A1	1/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0024553	A1	2/2004	Monfre et al.	2006/0020190	A1	1/2006	Kamath et al.
2004/0039298	A1	2/2004	Abreu	2006/0020191	A1	1/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0040840	A1	3/2004	Mao et al.	2006/0020192	A1	1/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0045879	A1	3/2004	Shults et al.	2006/0020300	A1	1/2006	Nghiem et al.
2004/0064068	A1	4/2004	DeNuzzio et al.	2006/0029177	A1	2/2006	Cranford, Jr. et al.
2004/0099529	A1	5/2004	Mao et al.	2006/0031094	A1	2/2006	Cohen et al.
2004/0106858	A1	6/2004	Say et al.	2006/0036139	A1	2/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0122353	A1	6/2004	Shahmirian et al.	2006/0036140	A1	2/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0133164	A1	7/2004	Funderburk et al.	2006/0036141	A1	2/2006	Kamath et al.
2004/0138588	A1	7/2004	Saikley et al.	2006/0036142	A1	2/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0146909	A1	7/2004	Duong et al.	2006/0036143	A1	2/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0152622	A1	8/2004	Keith et al.	2006/0036144	A1	2/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0167801	A1	8/2004	Say et al.	2006/0036145	A1	2/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0171921	A1	9/2004	Say et al.	2006/0091006	A1	5/2006	Wang et al.
2004/0176672	A1	9/2004	Silver et al.	2006/0142651	A1	6/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0186362	A1	9/2004	Brauker et al.	2006/0155180	A1	7/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0186365	A1	9/2004	Jin et al.	2006/0166629	A1	7/2006	Reggiardo
2004/0193025	A1	9/2004	Steil et al.	2006/0173260	A1	8/2006	Gaoni et al.
2004/0193090	A1	9/2004	Lebel et al.	2006/0173406	A1	8/2006	Hayes et al.
2004/0197846	A1	10/2004	Hockersmith et al.	2006/0173444	A1	8/2006	Choy et al.
2004/0199059	A1	10/2004	Brauker et al.	2006/0183985	A1	8/2006	Brister et al.
2004/0204687	A1	10/2004	Mogensen et al.	2006/0189863	A1	8/2006	Peyser et al.
2004/0225338	A1	11/2004	Lebel et al.	2006/0222566	A1	10/2006	Brauker et al.
2004/0236200	A1	11/2004	Say et al.	2006/0224109	A1	10/2006	Steil et al.
2004/0254433	A1	12/2004	Bandis et al.	2006/0229512	A1	10/2006	Petisce et al.
2004/0267300	A1	12/2004	Mace	2006/0247508	A1	11/2006	Fennell
2005/0004439	A1	1/2005	Shin et al.	2006/0253296	A1	11/2006	Liisberg et al.
2005/0004494	A1	1/2005	Perez et al.	2006/0264785	A1	11/2006	Dring et al.
2005/0010269	A1	1/2005	Lebel et al.	2006/0272652	A1	12/2006	Stocker et al.
2005/0027177	A1	2/2005	Shin et al.	2007/0016381	A1	1/2007	Kamath et al.
2005/0027180	A1	2/2005	Goode et al.	2007/0027381	A1	2/2007	Stafford
2005/0027181	A1	2/2005	Goode et al.	2007/0032706	A1	2/2007	Kamath et al.
2005/0027462	A1	2/2005	Goode et al.	2007/0033074	A1	2/2007	Nitzan et al.
2005/0027463	A1	2/2005	Goode et al.	2007/0038053	A1	2/2007	Berner et al.
2005/0031689	A1	2/2005	Shults et al.	2007/0060803	A1	3/2007	Liljeryd et al.
2005/0038332	A1	2/2005	Saidara et al.	2007/0060814	A1	3/2007	Stafford
2005/0043598	A1	2/2005	Goode, Jr. et al.	2007/0066873	A1	3/2007	Kamath et al.
2005/0090607	A1	4/2005	Tapsak et al.	2007/0071681	A1	3/2007	Gadkar et al.
2005/0096511	A1	5/2005	Fox et al.	2007/0073129	A1	3/2007	Shah et al.
2005/0096512	A1	5/2005	Fox et al.	2007/0078314	A1	4/2007	Grounsell et al.
2005/0112169	A1	5/2005	Brauker et al.	2007/0078320	A1	4/2007	Stafford
				2007/0078321	A1	4/2007	Mazza et al.
				2007/0078322	A1	4/2007	Stafford
				2007/0078323	A1	4/2007	Reggiardo et al.
				2007/0093786	A1	4/2007	Goldsmith et al.



(56)

**References Cited**

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2007/0106135	A1	5/2007	Sloan et al.	2008/0255808	A1	10/2008	Hayter
2007/0118405	A1	5/2007	Campbell et al.	2008/0256048	A1	10/2008	Hayter
2007/0124002	A1	5/2007	Estes et al.	2008/0262469	A1	10/2008	Brister et al.
2007/0149875	A1	6/2007	Ouyang et al.	2008/0275313	A1	11/2008	Brister et al.
2007/0163880	A1	7/2007	Woo et al.	2008/0278331	A1	11/2008	Hayter et al.
2007/0168224	A1	7/2007	Letzt et al.	2008/0287755	A1	11/2008	Sass et al.
2007/0173706	A1	7/2007	Neinast et al.	2008/0287761	A1	11/2008	Hayter
2007/0173761	A1	7/2007	Kanderian et al.	2008/0287762	A1	11/2008	Hayter
2007/0179349	A1	8/2007	Hoyme et al.	2008/0287763	A1	11/2008	Hayter
2007/0179352	A1	8/2007	Randlov et al.	2008/0287764	A1	11/2008	Rasdal et al.
2007/0191701	A1	8/2007	Feldman et al.	2008/0287765	A1	11/2008	Rasdal et al.
2007/0197889	A1	8/2007	Brauker et al.	2008/0287766	A1	11/2008	Rasdal et al.
2007/0203407	A1	8/2007	Hoss et al.	2008/0288180	A1	11/2008	Hayter
2007/0203966	A1	8/2007	Brauker et al.	2008/0288204	A1	11/2008	Hayter et al.
2007/0213657	A1	9/2007	Jennewine et al.	2008/0296155	A1	12/2008	Shults et al.
2007/0232880	A1	10/2007	Siddiqui et al.	2008/0300572	A1	12/2008	Rankers et al.
2007/0235331	A1	10/2007	Simpson et al.	2008/0306368	A1	12/2008	Goode et al.
2007/0249922	A1	10/2007	Peyser et al.	2008/0306434	A1	12/2008	Dobbles et al.
2007/0270672	A1	11/2007	Hayter et al.	2008/0306435	A1	12/2008	Kamath et al.
2008/0009692	A1	1/2008	Stafford	2008/0306444	A1	12/2008	Brister et al.
2008/0017522	A1	1/2008	Heller et al.	2008/0312841	A1	12/2008	Hayter
2008/0021666	A1	1/2008	Goode, Jr. et al.	2008/0312842	A1	12/2008	Hayter
2008/0029391	A1	2/2008	Mao et al.	2008/0312844	A1	12/2008	Hayter et al.
2008/0033254	A1	2/2008	Kamath et al.	2008/0312845	A1	12/2008	Hayter et al.
2008/0039702	A1	2/2008	Hayter et al.	2008/0314395	A1	12/2008	Kovatchev
2008/0045824	A1	2/2008	Tapsak et al.	2008/0319279	A1	12/2008	Ramsay et al.
2008/0058625	A1	3/2008	McGarraugh et al.	2009/0005665	A1	1/2009	Hayter et al.
2008/0064937	A1	3/2008	McGarraugh et al.	2009/0006034	A1	1/2009	Hayter et al.
2008/0071156	A1	3/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0012379	A1	1/2009	Goode et al.
2008/0071157	A1	3/2008	McGarraugh et al.	2009/0018424	A1	1/2009	Kamath et al.
2008/0071158	A1	3/2008	McGarraugh et al.	2009/0018425	A1	1/2009	Ouyang et al.
2008/0071580	A1	3/2008	Marcus	2009/0030294	A1	1/2009	Petisce et al.
2008/0081977	A1	4/2008	Hayter et al.	2009/0033482	A1	2/2009	Hayter et al.
2008/0083617	A1	4/2008	Simpson et al.	2009/0036747	A1	2/2009	Hayter et al.
2008/0086042	A1	4/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0036758	A1	2/2009	Brauker et al.
2008/0086044	A1	4/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0036760	A1	2/2009	Hayter
2008/0086273	A1	4/2008	Shults et al.	2009/0036763	A1	2/2009	Brauker et al.
2008/0097289	A1	4/2008	Steil et al.	2009/0043181	A1	2/2009	Brauker et al.
2008/0108942	A1	5/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0043182	A1	2/2009	Brauker et al.
2008/0119703	A1	5/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0043525	A1	2/2009	Brauker et al.
2008/0119708	A1	5/2008	Budiman	2009/0043541	A1	2/2009	Brauker et al.
2008/0139910	A1	6/2008	Mastrototaro et al.	2009/0043542	A1	2/2009	Brauker et al.
2008/0154513	A1	6/2008	Kovatchev et al.	2009/0045055	A1	2/2009	Rhodes et al.
2008/0161666	A1	7/2008	Feldman et al.	2009/0048503	A1	2/2009	Dalal et al.
2008/0167543	A1	7/2008	Say et al.	2009/0054750	A1	2/2009	Jennewine
2008/0172205	A1	7/2008	Breton et al.	2009/0055149	A1	2/2009	Hayter et al.
2008/0183060	A1	7/2008	Steil et al.	2009/0062633	A1	3/2009	Brauker et al.
2008/0183061	A1	7/2008	Goode et al.	2009/0062635	A1	3/2009	Brauker et al.
2008/0183399	A1	7/2008	Goode et al.	2009/0062767	A1	3/2009	VanAntwerp et al.
2008/0188731	A1	8/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0063402	A1	3/2009	Hayter
2008/0188796	A1	8/2008	Steil et al.	2009/0076356	A1	3/2009	Simpson et al.
2008/0189051	A1	8/2008	Goode et al.	2009/0076360	A1	3/2009	Brister et al.
2008/0194934	A1	8/2008	Ray et al.	2009/0076361	A1	3/2009	Kamath et al.
2008/0194935	A1	8/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0082693	A1	3/2009	Stafford
2008/0194936	A1	8/2008	Goode et al.	2009/0099436	A1	4/2009	Brister et al.
2008/0194937	A1	8/2008	Goode et al.	2009/0105570	A1	4/2009	Sloan et al.
2008/0194938	A1	8/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0105636	A1	4/2009	Hayter et al.
2008/0195232	A1	8/2008	Carr-Brendel et al.	2009/0112154	A1	4/2009	Montgomery et al.
2008/0195967	A1	8/2008	Goode et al.	2009/0112478	A1	4/2009	Mueller, Jr. et al.
2008/0197024	A1	8/2008	Simpson et al.	2009/0124877	A1	5/2009	Goode et al.
2008/0200788	A1	8/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0124878	A1	5/2009	Goode et al.
2008/0200789	A1	8/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0124879	A1	5/2009	Brister et al.
2008/0200791	A1	8/2008	Simpson et al.	2009/0124964	A1	5/2009	Leach et al.
2008/0208025	A1	8/2008	Shults et al.	2009/0131768	A1	5/2009	Simpson et al.
2008/0208113	A1	8/2008	Damiano et al.	2009/0131769	A1	5/2009	Leach et al.
2008/0214915	A1	9/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0131776	A1	5/2009	Simpson et al.
2008/0214918	A1	9/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0131777	A1	5/2009	Simpson et al.
2008/0228051	A1	9/2008	Shults et al.	2009/0137886	A1	5/2009	Shariati et al.
2008/0228054	A1	9/2008	Shults et al.	2009/0137887	A1	5/2009	Shariati et al.
2008/0234943	A1	9/2008	Ray et al.	2009/0143659	A1	6/2009	Li et al.
2008/0234992	A1	9/2008	Ray et al.	2009/0143660	A1	6/2009	Brister et al.
2008/0242961	A1	10/2008	Brister et al.	2009/0156919	A1	6/2009	Brister et al.
2008/0255434	A1	10/2008	Hayter et al.	2009/0156924	A1	6/2009	Shariati et al.
2008/0255437	A1	10/2008	Hayter	2009/0157430	A1	6/2009	Rule et al.
2008/0255438	A1	10/2008	Saudara et al.	2009/0163790	A1	6/2009	Brister et al.
				2009/0163791	A1	6/2009	Brister et al.
				2009/0164190	A1	6/2009	Hayter
				2009/0164239	A1	6/2009	Hayter et al.
				2009/0164251	A1	6/2009	Hayter



(56)

**References Cited**

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2009/0178459	A1	7/2009	Li et al.	2010/0174166	A1	7/2010	Brister et al.
2009/0182217	A1	7/2009	Li et al.	2010/0174167	A1	7/2010	Kamath et al.
2009/0192366	A1	7/2009	Mensing et al.	2010/0174168	A1	7/2010	Goode et al.
2009/0192380	A1	7/2009	Shariati et al.	2010/0174266	A1	7/2010	Estes
2009/0192722	A1	7/2009	Shariati et al.	2010/0179401	A1	7/2010	Rasdal et al.
2009/0192724	A1	7/2009	Brauker et al.	2010/0179402	A1	7/2010	Goode et al.
2009/0192745	A1	7/2009	Kamath et al.	2010/0179404	A1	7/2010	Kamath et al.
2009/0192751	A1	7/2009	Kamath et al.	2010/0179408	A1	7/2010	Kamath et al.
2009/0198118	A1	8/2009	Hayter et al.	2010/0179409	A1	7/2010	Kamath et al.
2009/0203981	A1	8/2009	Brauker et al.	2010/0185065	A1	7/2010	Goode et al.
2009/0204341	A1	8/2009	Brauker et al.	2010/0185070	A1	7/2010	Brister et al.
2009/0210249	A1	8/2009	Rasch-Menges et al.	2010/0185071	A1	7/2010	Simpson et al.
2009/0216103	A1	8/2009	Brister et al.	2010/0185072	A1	7/2010	Goode et al.
2009/0240120	A1	9/2009	Mensing et al.	2010/0185075	A1	7/2010	Brister et al.
2009/0240128	A1	9/2009	Mensing et al.	2010/0191082	A1	7/2010	Brister et al.
2009/0240193	A1	9/2009	Mensing et al.	2010/0191085	A1	7/2010	Budiman
2009/0242399	A1	10/2009	Kamath et al.	2010/0191087	A1	7/2010	Talbot et al.
2009/0242425	A1	10/2009	Kamath et al.	2010/0191472	A1	7/2010	Doniger et al.
2009/0247855	A1	10/2009	Boock et al.	2010/0198035	A1	8/2010	Kamath et al.
2009/0247856	A1	10/2009	Boock et al.	2010/0198036	A1	8/2010	Kamath et al.
2009/0247857	A1	10/2009	Harper et al.	2010/0198142	A1	8/2010	Sloan et al.
2009/0287073	A1	11/2009	Boock et al.	2010/0204557	A1	8/2010	Kiaie et al.
2009/0287074	A1	11/2009	Shults et al.	2010/0212583	A1	8/2010	Brister et al.
2009/0299155	A1	12/2009	Yang et al.	2010/0214104	A1	8/2010	Goode et al.
2009/0299156	A1	12/2009	Simpson et al.	2010/0217557	A1	8/2010	Kamath et al.
2009/0299162	A1	12/2009	Brauker et al.	2010/0223013	A1	9/2010	Kamath et al.
2009/0299276	A1	12/2009	Brauker et al.	2010/0223022	A1	9/2010	Kamath et al.
2010/0010324	A1	1/2010	Brauker et al.	2010/0223023	A1	9/2010	Kamath et al.
2010/0010331	A1	1/2010	Brauker et al.	2010/0228109	A1	9/2010	Kamath et al.
2010/0010332	A1	1/2010	Brauker et al.	2010/0228497	A1	9/2010	Kamath et al.
2010/0016687	A1	1/2010	Brauker et al.	2010/0230285	A1	9/2010	Hoss et al.
2010/0016698	A1	1/2010	Rasdal et al.	2010/0234710	A1	9/2010	Budiman et al.
2010/0022855	A1	1/2010	Brauker et al.	2010/0240975	A1	9/2010	Goode et al.
2010/0023291	A1	1/2010	Hayter et al.	2010/0240976	A1	9/2010	Goode et al.
2010/0030038	A1	2/2010	Brauker et al.	2010/0259543	A1	10/2010	Tarassenko et al.
2010/0030053	A1	2/2010	Goode, Jr. et al.	2010/0261987	A1	10/2010	Kamath et al.
2010/0030484	A1	2/2010	Brauker et al.	2010/0265073	A1	10/2010	Harper et al.
2010/0030485	A1	2/2010	Brauker et al.	2010/0274107	A1	10/2010	Boock et al.
2010/0036215	A1	2/2010	Goode, Jr. et al.	2010/0280341	A1	11/2010	Boock et al.
2010/0036216	A1	2/2010	Goode, Jr. et al.	2010/0286496	A1	11/2010	Simpson et al.
2010/0036222	A1	2/2010	Goode, Jr. et al.	2010/0298684	A1	11/2010	Leach et al.
2010/0036223	A1	2/2010	Goode, Jr. et al.	2010/0324403	A1	12/2010	Brister et al.
2010/0036225	A1	2/2010	Goode, Jr. et al.	2010/0331644	A1	12/2010	Neale et al.
2010/0041971	A1	2/2010	Goode, Jr. et al.	2010/0331648	A1	12/2010	Kamath et al.
2010/0045465	A1	2/2010	Brauker et al.	2010/0331651	A1	12/2010	Groll
2010/0049024	A1	2/2010	Saint et al.	2010/0331656	A1	12/2010	Mensing et al.
2010/0057040	A1	3/2010	Hayter	2010/0331657	A1	12/2010	Mensing et al.
2010/0057041	A1	3/2010	Hayter	2011/0004085	A1	1/2011	Mensing et al.
2010/0057042	A1	3/2010	Hayter	2011/0009727	A1	1/2011	Mensing et al.
2010/0057044	A1	3/2010	Hayter	2011/0024043	A1	2/2011	Boock et al.
2010/0057057	A1	3/2010	Hayter et al.	2011/0024307	A1	2/2011	Simpson et al.
2010/0063373	A1	3/2010	Kamath et al.	2011/0027127	A1	2/2011	Simpson et al.
2010/0076283	A1	3/2010	Simpson et al.	2011/0027453	A1	2/2011	Boock et al.
2010/0081906	A1	4/2010	Hayter et al.	2011/0027458	A1	2/2011	Boock et al.
2010/0081908	A1	4/2010	Dobbles et al.	2011/0028815	A1	2/2011	Simpson et al.
2010/0081909	A1	4/2010	Budiman et al.	2011/0028816	A1	2/2011	Simpson et al.
2010/0081910	A1	4/2010	Brister et al.	2011/0046467	A1	2/2011	Simpson et al.
2010/0087724	A1	4/2010	Brauker et al.	2011/0077469	A1	3/2011	Blocker et al.
2010/0093786	A1	4/2010	Watanabe et al.	2011/0077490	A1	3/2011	Simpson et al.
2010/0096259	A1	4/2010	Zhang et al.	2011/0118579	A1	5/2011	Goode et al.
2010/0099970	A1	4/2010	Shults et al.	2011/0118580	A1	5/2011	Goode et al.
2010/0099971	A1	4/2010	Shults et al.	2011/0123971	A1	5/2011	Berkowitz et al.
2010/0105999	A1	4/2010	Dixon et al.	2011/0124992	A1	5/2011	Brauker et al.
2010/0119693	A1	5/2010	Tapsak et al.	2011/0124997	A1	5/2011	Goode et al.
2010/0121169	A1	5/2010	Petisce et al.	2011/0125410	A1	5/2011	Goode et al.
2010/0152548	A1	6/2010	Koski	2011/0130970	A1	6/2011	Goode et al.
2010/0152554	A1	6/2010	Steine et al.	2011/0130971	A1	6/2011	Goode et al.
2010/0160757	A1	6/2010	Weinert et al.	2011/0130998	A1	6/2011	Goode et al.
2010/0160759	A1	6/2010	Celentano et al.	2011/0137571	A1	6/2011	Power et al.
2010/0168538	A1	7/2010	Keenan et al.	2011/0144465	A1	6/2011	Shults et al.
2010/0168546	A1	7/2010	Kamath et al.	2011/0148905	A1	6/2011	Simmons et al.
2010/0174158	A1	7/2010	Kamath et al.	2011/0178378	A1	7/2011	Brister et al.
2010/0174163	A1	7/2010	Brister et al.	2011/0184752	A1	7/2011	Ray et al.
2010/0174164	A1	7/2010	Brister et al.	2011/0190614	A1	8/2011	Brister et al.
2010/0174165	A1	7/2010	Brister et al.	2011/0201910	A1	8/2011	Rasdal et al.
				2011/0201911	A1	8/2011	Johnson et al.
				2011/0208027	A1	8/2011	Wagner et al.
				2011/0218414	A1	9/2011	Kamath et al.
				2011/0231107	A1	9/2011	Brauker et al.



(56)

## References Cited

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2011/0231140 A1 9/2011 Goode et al.  
 2011/0231141 A1 9/2011 Goode et al.  
 2011/0231142 A1 9/2011 Goode et al.  
 2011/0253533 A1 10/2011 Shults et al.  
 2011/0257895 A1 10/2011 Brauker et al.  
 2011/0263958 A1 10/2011 Brauker et al.  
 2011/0263959 A1 10/2011 Young et al.  
 2011/0264378 A1 10/2011 Breton et al.  
 2011/0270062 A1 11/2011 Goode et al.  
 2011/0270158 A1 11/2011 Brauker et al.  
 2011/0275919 A1 11/2011 Petisce et al.  
 2011/0290645 A1 12/2011 Brister et al.  
 2011/0313543 A1 12/2011 Brauker et al.  
 2011/0319739 A1 12/2011 Kamath et al.  
 2011/0320130 A1 12/2011 Valdes et al.  
 2012/0035445 A1 2/2012 Boock et al.  
 2012/0040101 A1 2/2012 Tapsak et al.  
 2012/0046534 A1 2/2012 Simpson et al.  
 2012/0078071 A1 3/2012 Bohm et al.  
 2012/0108934 A1 5/2012 Valdes et al.  
 2013/0035575 A1 2/2013 Mayou et al.

## FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CA 2626349 9/2008  
 CA 2728831 7/2011  
 CA 2617965 10/2011  
 DE 4401400 7/1995  
 EP 0098592 1/1984  
 EP 0127958 12/1984  
 EP 0320109 6/1989  
 EP 0353328 2/1990  
 EP 0390390 10/1990  
 EP 0396788 11/1990  
 EP 0286118 1/1995  
 EP 1048264 11/2000  
 EP 2031534 3/2009  
 EP 1725163 12/2010  
 WO WO-96/25089 8/1996  
 WO WO-96/35370 11/1996  
 WO WO-98/35053 8/1998  
 WO WO-99/27849 6/1999  
 WO WO-99/28736 6/1999  
 WO WO-99/56613 11/1999  
 WO WO-00/49940 8/2000  
 WO WO-00/59370 10/2000  
 WO WO-00/74753 12/2000  
 WO WO-00/78992 12/2000  
 WO WO-01/52935 7/2001  
 WO WO-01/54753 8/2001  
 WO WO-02/16905 2/2002  
 WO WO-02/58537 8/2002  
 WO WO-03/057027 7/2003  
 WO WO-03/076893 9/2003  
 WO WO-03/082091 10/2003  
 WO WO-03/085372 10/2003  
 WO WO-2004/060455 7/2004  
 WO WO-2004/061420 7/2004  
 WO WO-2005/041766 5/2005  
 WO WO-2005/057175 6/2005  
 WO WO-2005/065538 7/2005  
 WO WO-2005/065542 7/2005  
 WO WO-2005/089103 9/2005  
 WO WO-2006/020212 2/2006  
 WO WO-2006/024671 3/2006  
 WO WO-2006/072035 7/2006  
 WO WO-2006/079114 7/2006  
 WO WO-2006/118947 11/2006  
 WO WO-2007/016399 2/2007  
 WO WO-2007/019289 2/2007  
 WO WO-2007/027788 3/2007  
 WO WO-2007/041069 4/2007  
 WO WO-2007/041070 4/2007  
 WO WO-2007/041248 4/2007

WO WO-2007/056638 5/2007  
 WO WO-2007/101223 9/2007  
 WO WO-2007/120363 10/2007  
 WO WO-2007/126444 11/2007  
 WO WO-2007/053832 12/2007  
 WO WO-2007/143225 12/2007  
 WO WO-2008/021913 2/2008  
 WO WO-2008/042760 4/2008  
 WO WO-2008/048452 4/2008  
 WO WO-2008/052374 5/2008  
 WO WO-2008/062099 5/2008  
 WO WO-2008/086541 7/2008  
 WO WO-2008/128210 10/2008  
 WO WO-2008/130896 10/2008  
 WO WO-2008/130897 10/2008  
 WO WO-2008/130898 10/2008  
 WO WO-2008/143943 11/2008  
 WO WO-2008/144445 11/2008  
 WO WO-2009/018058 2/2009  
 WO WO-2009/086216 7/2009  
 WO WO-2009/096992 8/2009  
 WO WO-2009/097594 8/2009  
 WO WO-2010/062898 6/2010  
 WO WO-2011/000528 1/2011  
 WO WO-2011/104616 9/2011

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Bennion, N., et al., "Alternate Site Glucose Testing: A Crossover Design", *Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics*, vol. 4 No. 1, 2002, pp. 25-33.  
 Blank, T. B., et al., "Clinical Results From a Non-Invasive Blood Glucose Monitor", *Optical Diagnostics and Sensing of Biological Fluids and Glucose Blood Glucose Monitoring II, Proceedings of SPIE*, vol. 4624, 2002, pp. 1-10.  
 Brooks, S. L., et al., "Development of an On-Line Glucose Sensor for Fermentation Monitoring", *Biosensors*, vol. 3, 1987/88, pp. 45-56.  
 Cass, A. E., et al., "Ferrocene-Medicated Enzyme Electrode for Amperometric Determination of Glucose", *Analytical Chemistry*, vol. 56 No. 4, 1984, 667-671.  
 Csoregi, E., et al., "Design and Optimization of a Selective Subcutaneously Implantable Glucose Electrode Based on 'Wired' Glucose Oxidase", *Analytical Chemistry*, vol. 67, No. 7, 1995, pp. 1240-1244.  
 El-Khatib, F. H., et al., "Adaptive Closed-Loop Control Provides Blood-Glucose Regulation Using Subcutaneous Insulin and Glucagon Infusion in Diabetic Swine", *Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology*, vol. 1, No. 2, 2007, pp. 181-192.  
 Feldman, B., et al., "A Continuous Glucose Sensor Based on Wired Enzyme™ Technology—Results from a 3-Day Trial in Patients with Type 1 Diabetes", *Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics*, vol. 5, No. 5, 2003, pp. 769-779.  
 Feldman, B., et al., "Correlation of Glucose Concentrations in Interstitial Fluid and Venous Blood During Periods of Rapid Glucose Change", *Abbott Diabetes Care, Inc. Freestyle Navigator Continuous Glucose Monitor Pamphlet*, 2004.  
 Isermann, R., "Supervision, Fault-Detection and Fault-Diagnosis Methods—An Introduction", *Control Engineering Practice*, vol. 5, No. 5, 1997, pp. 639-652.  
 Isermann, R., et al., "Trends in the Application of Model-Based Fault Detection and Diagnosis of Technical Processes", *Control Engineering Practice*, vol. 5, No. 5, 1997, pp. 709-719.  
 Johnson, P. C., "Peripheral Circulation", John Wiley & Sons, 1978, pp. 198.  
 Jungheim, K., et al., "How Rapid Does Glucose Concentration Change in Daily Life of Patients with Type 1 Diabetes?", 2002, pp. 250.  
 Jungheim, K., et al., "Risky Delay of Hypoglycemia Detection by Glucose Monitoring at the Arm", *Diabetes Care*, vol. 24, No. 7, 2001, pp. 1303-1304.  
 Kaplan, S. M., "Wiley Electrical and Electronics Engineering Dictionary", *IEEE Press*, 2004, pp. 141, 142, 548, 549.  
 Lortz, J., et al., "What is Bluetooth? We Explain The Newest Short-Range Connectivity Technology", *Smart Computing Learning Series, Wireless Computing*, vol. 8, Issue 5, 2002, pp. 72-74.



(56)

**References Cited**

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Malin, S. F., et al., "Noninvasive Prediction of Glucose by Near-Infrared Diffuse Reflectance Spectroscopy", *Clinical Chemistry*, vol. 45, No. 9, 1999, pp. 1651-1658.

McGarraugh, G., et al., "Glucose Measurements Using Blood Extracted from the Forearm and the Finger", *TheraSense, Inc.*, 2001, 16 Pages.

McGarraugh, G., et al., "Physiological Influences on Off-Finger Glucose Testing", *Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics*, vol. 3 No. 3, 2001, pp. 367-376.

McKean, B. D., et al., "A Telemetry-Instrumentation System for Chronically Implanted Glucose and Oxygen Sensors", *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol. 35, No. 7, 1988, pp. 526-532.

Pickup, J., et al., "Implantable Glucose Sensors: Choosing the Appropriate Sensing Strategy", *Biosensors*, vol. 3, 1987/88, pp. 335-346.

Pickup, J., et al., "In Vivo Molecular Sensing in Diabetes Mellitus: An Implantable Glucose Sensor with Direct Electron Transfer", *Diabetologia*, vol. 32, 1989, pp. 213-217.

Pishko, M. V., et al., "Amperometric Glucose Microelectrodes Prepared Through Immobilization of Glucose Oxidase in Redox Hydrogels", *Analytical Chemistry*, vol. 63, No. 20, 1991, pp. 2268-2272.

Quinn, C. P., et al., "Kinetics of Glucose Delivery to Subcutaneous Tissue in Rats Measured with 0.3-mm Amperometric Microsensors", *The American Physiological Society*, 1995, E155-E161.

Roe, J. N., et al., "Bloodless Glucose Measurements", *Critical Review in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, vol. 15, Issue 3, 1998, pp. 199-241.

Sakakida, M., et al., "Development of Ferrocene-Mediated Needle-Type Glucose Sensor as a Measure of True Subcutaneous Tissue Glucose Concentrations", *Artificial Organs Today*, vol. 2, No. 2, 1992, pp. 145-158.

Sakakida, M., et al., "Ferrocene-Mediated Needle-Type Glucose Sensor Covered with Newly Designed Biocompatible Membrane", *Sensors and Actuators B*, vol. 13-14, 1993, pp. 319-322.

Salehi, C., et al., "A Telemetry-Instrumentation System for Long-Term Implantable Glucose and Oxygen Sensors", *Analytical Letters*, vol. 29, No. 13, 1996, pp. 2289-2308.

Schmidtke, D. W., et al., "Measurement and Modeling of the Transient Difference Between Blood and Subcutaneous Glucose Concentrations in the Rat After Injection of Insulin", *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 95, 1998, pp. 294-299.

Shaw, G. W., et al., "In Vitro Testing of a Simply Constructed, Highly Stable Glucose Sensor Suitable for Implantation in Diabetic Patients", *Biosensors & Bioelectronics*, vol. 6, 1991, pp. 401-406.

Shichiri, M., et al., "Glycaemic Control in Pancreatectomized Dogs with a Wearable Artificial Endocrine Pancreas", *Diabetologia*, vol. 24, 1983, pp. 179-184.

Shichiri, M., et al., "In Vivo Characteristics of Needle-Type of Subcutaneous Glucose Sensor—Measurements of Subcutaneous Glucose Concentrations in Human Volunteers", *Hormone and Metabolic Research Supplement Series*, vol. 20, 1988, pp. 17-20.

Shichiri, M., et al., "Membrane Design for Extending the Long-Life of an Implantable Glucose Sensor", *Diabetes Nutrition and Metabolism*, vol. 2, 1989, pp. 309-313.

Shichiri, M., et al., "Needle-type Glucose Sensor for Wearable Artificial Endocrine Pancreas", *Implantable Sensors for Closed-Loop Prosthetic Systems*, Chapter 15, 1985, pp. 197-210.

Shichiri, M., et al., "Telemetry Glucose Monitoring Device With Needle-Type Glucose Sensor: A Useful Tool for Blood Glucose Monitoring in Diabetic Individuals", *Diabetes Care*, vol. 9, No. 3, 1986, pp. 298-301.

Shichiri, M., et al., "Wearable Artificial Endocrine Pancreas With Needle-Type Glucose Sensor", *The Lancet*, 1982, pp. 1129-1131.

Shults, M. C., et al., "A Telemetry-Instrumentation System for Monitoring Multiple Subcutaneously Implanted Glucose Sensors", *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol. 41, No. 10, 1994, pp. 937-942.

Sternberg, R., et al., "Study and Development of Multilayer Needle-Type Enzyme-Based Glucose Microsensors", *Biosensors*, vol. 4, 1988, pp. 27-40.

Thompson, M., et al., "In Vivo Probes: Problems and Perspectives", *Clinical Biochemistry*, vol. 19, 1986, pp. 255-261.

Turner, A., et al., "Diabetes Mellitus: Biosensors for Research and Management", *Biosensors*, vol. 1, 1985, pp. 85-115.

Updike, S. J., et al., "Principles of Long-Term Fully Implanted Sensors with Emphasis on Radiotelemetric Monitoring of Blood Glucose from Inside a Subcutaneous Foreign Body Capsule (FBC)", *Biosensors in the Body: Continuous in vivo Monitoring* Chapter 4, 1997, pp. 117-137.

Velho, G., et al., "Strategies for Calibrating a Subcutaneous Glucose Sensor", *Biomedica Biochimica Acta*, vol. 48, 1989, pp. 957-964.

Wilson, G. S., et al., "Progress Toward the Development of an Implantable Sensor for Glucose", *Clinical Chemistry*, vol. 38, No. 9, 1992, pp. 1613-1617.

PCT Application No. PCT/US2010/031322, International Preliminary Report on Patentability and Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority mailed Oct. 27, 2011.

PCT Application No. PCT/US2010/031322, International Search Report and Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority mailed Jun. 16, 2010.

U.S. Appl. No. 12/761,387, Notice of Allowance mailed May 6, 2013.

U.S. Appl. No. 12/761,387, Office Action mailed Aug. 30, 2012.

U.S. Appl. No. 13/953,356, Office Action mailed Dec. 30, 2013.

U.S. Appl. No. 13/953,356, Notice of Allowance mailed Mar. 13, 2014.

\* cited by examiner



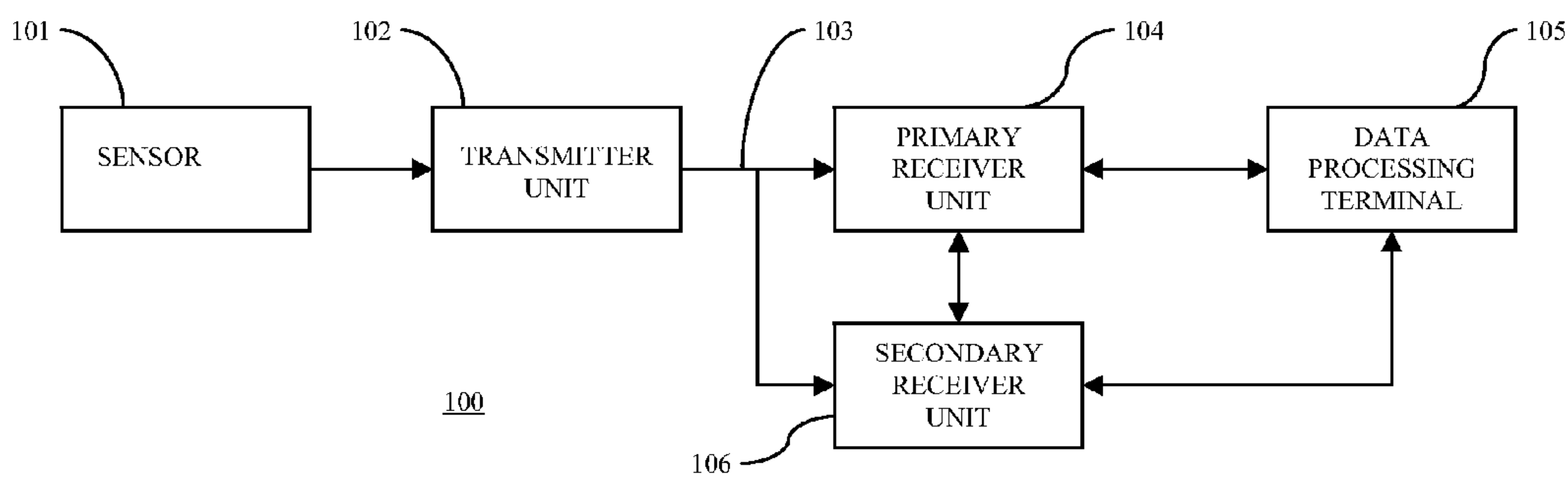


FIG. 1



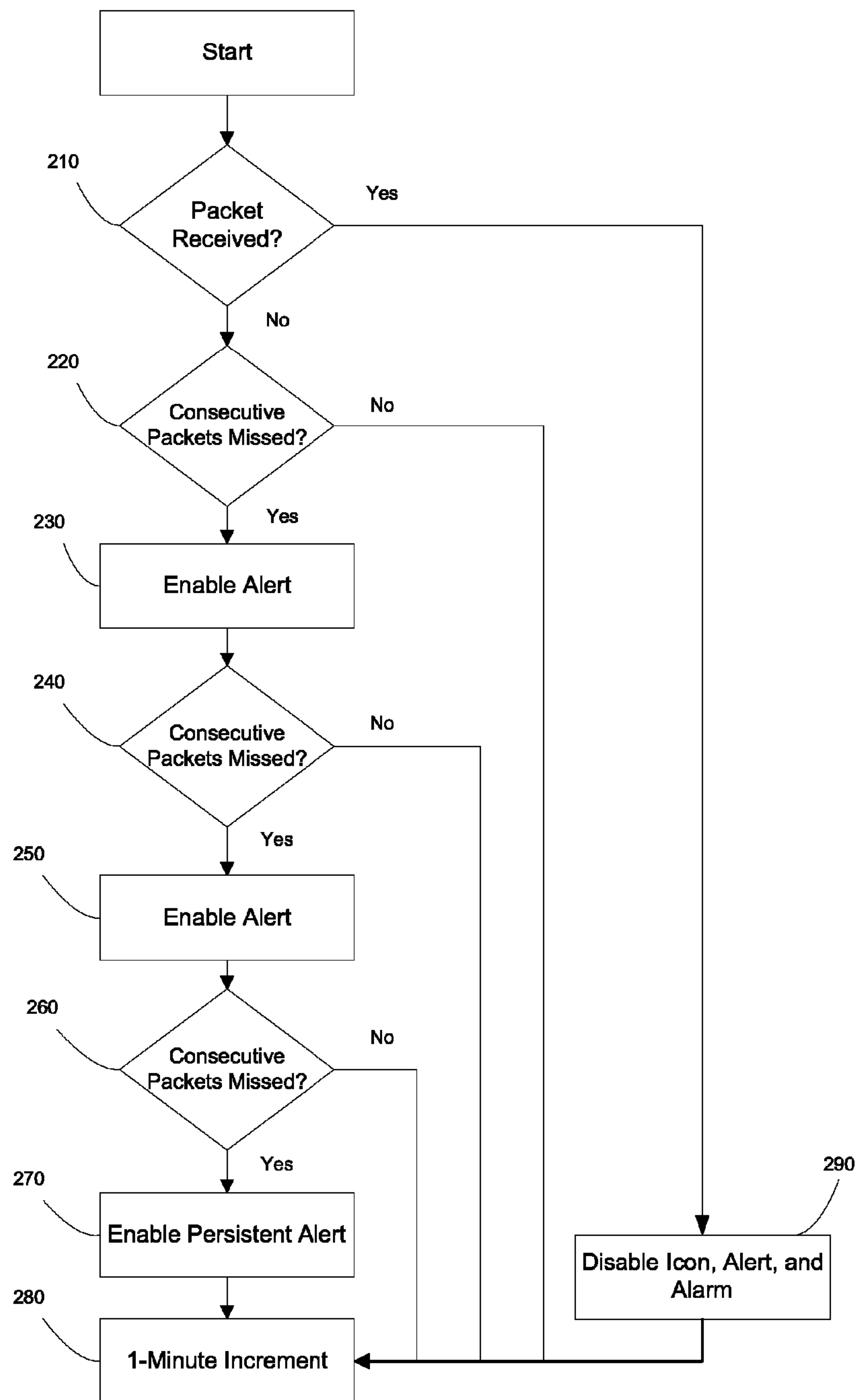


FIG. 2



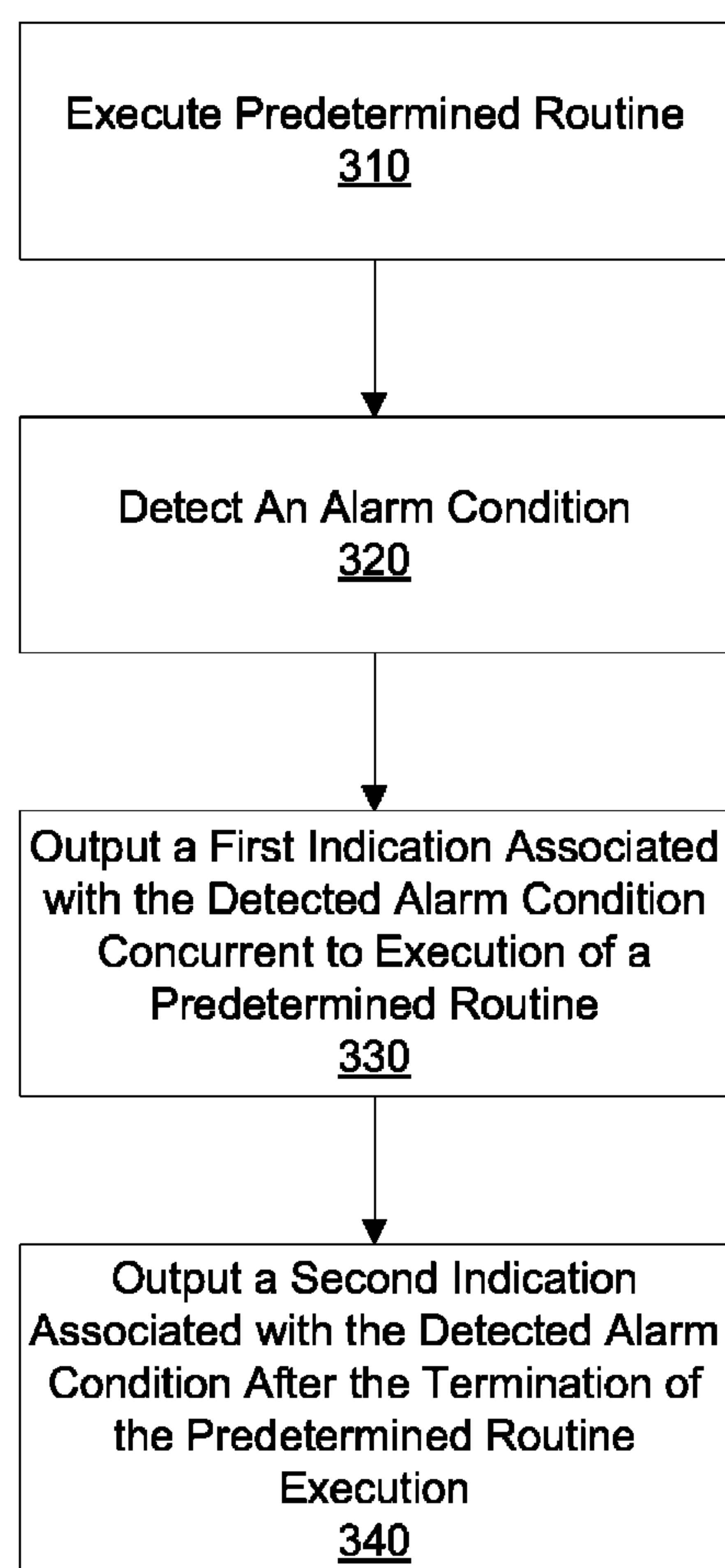


FIG. 3



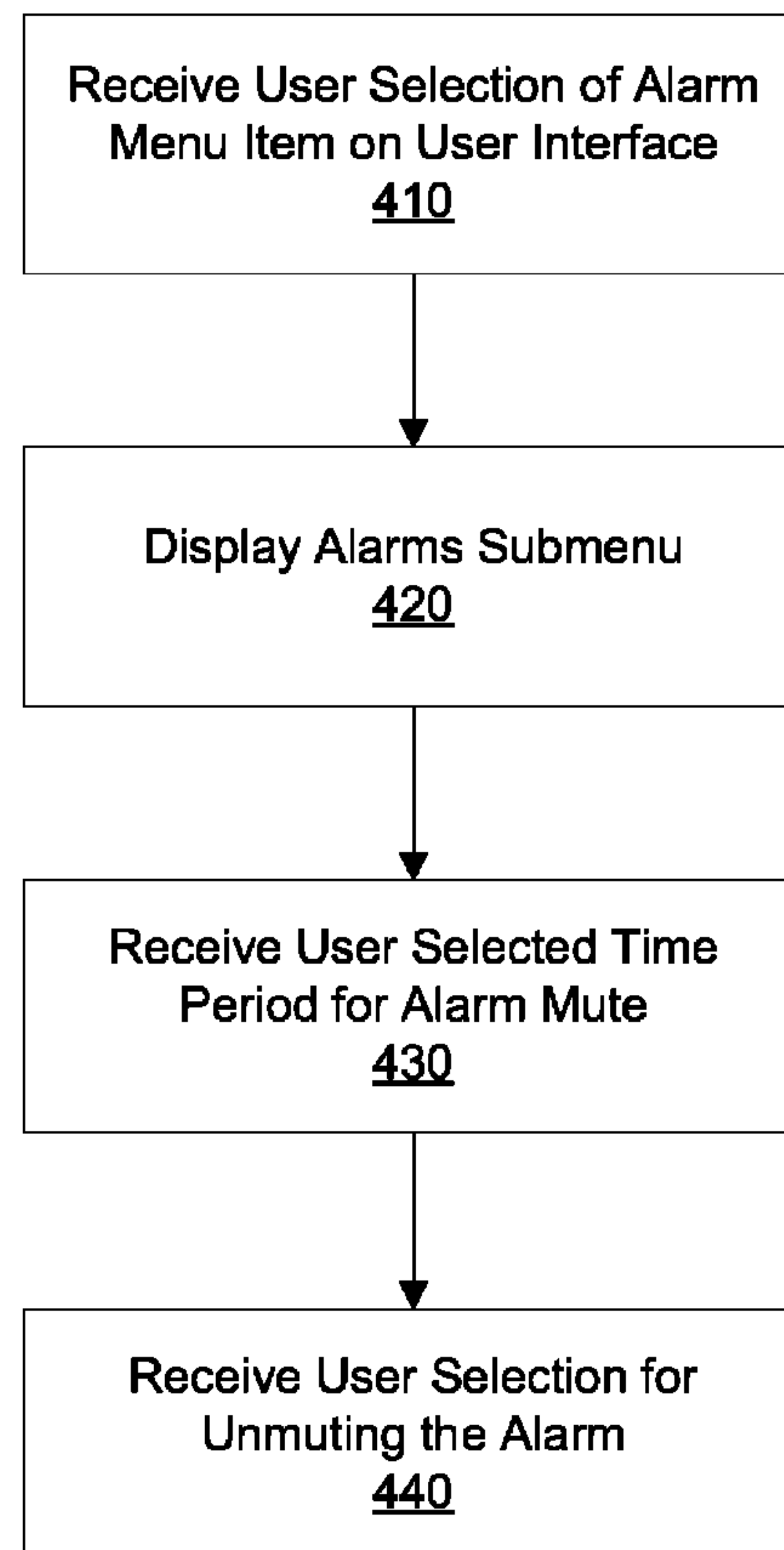


FIG. 4



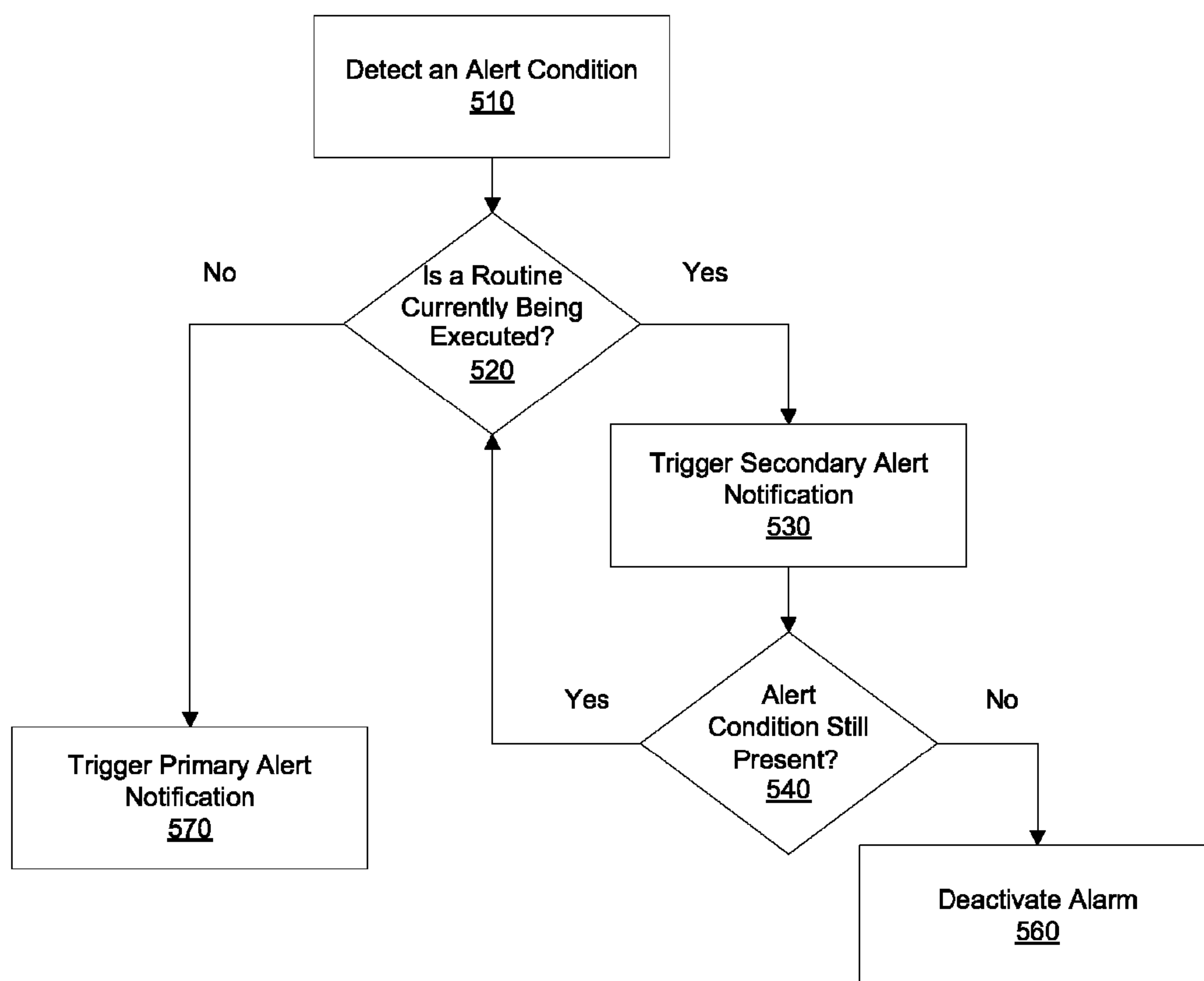


FIG. 5



## ANALYTE MONITORING SYSTEM HAVING AN ALERT

### RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/953,356 filed Jul. 29, 2013, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,730,058, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/761,387 filed Apr. 15, 2010, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,497,777, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/169,654, entitled "Analyte Monitoring System with Alert for Missed Data packet", filed on Apr. 15, 2009 and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/169,652, entitled "Analyte Monitoring System with Muted Alarm Capability", filed on Apr. 15, 2009, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety for all purposes.

### BACKGROUND

Diabetes Mellitus is an incurable chronic disease in which the body does not produce or properly utilize insulin. Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas that regulates blood glucose. In particular, when blood glucose levels rise, e.g., after a meal, insulin lowers the blood glucose levels by facilitating blood glucose to move from the blood into the body cells. Thus, when the pancreas does not produce sufficient insulin (a condition known as Type 1 Diabetes) or does not properly utilize insulin (a condition known as Type II Diabetes), the blood glucose remains in the blood resulting in hyperglycemia or abnormally high blood sugar levels.

People suffering from diabetes often experience long-term complications. Some of these complications include blindness, kidney failure, and nerve damage. Additionally, diabetes is a factor in accelerating cardiovascular diseases such as atherosclerosis (hardening of the arteries), which often leads to stroke, coronary heart disease, and other diseases, which can be life threatening.

The severity of the complications caused by both persistent high glucose levels and blood glucose level fluctuations has provided the impetus to develop diabetes management systems and treatment plans. In this regard, diabetes management plans historically included multiple daily testing of blood glucose levels typically by a finger-stick to draw and test blood. The disadvantage with finger-stick management of diabetes is that the user becomes aware of his blood glucose level only when he performs the finger-stick. Thus, blood glucose trends and blood glucose snapshots over a period of time is unknowable.

More recently, diabetes management has included the implementation of glucose monitoring systems. Glucose monitoring systems have the capability to continuously monitor a user's blood glucose levels. Thus, such systems have the ability to illustrate not only present blood glucose levels but a snapshot of blood glucose levels and blood glucose fluctuations over a period of time. Further, when monitoring the blood glucose levels, the glucose monitoring systems have the capability to output an alert notification to notify the user of an event, such as a hyperglycemic or hypoglycemic event. Although the alert features are a big advantage to managing diabetes, sometimes an alert, such as the loud sounding of an audible alarm, can occur at an inopportune time.

Additionally, the accuracy of continuous glucose monitoring systems depend on the proper and prompt relay of data information about minute to minute glucose levels from a sensor to a receiver component of the system. When the data

information fails to reach the receiver, the lack of glucose data can not only affect the displayed glucose readings to the user, but also provide the user with a false sense of security.

Therefore, a need exists for a user to have the capability to selectively disable and re-enable alert notification features of a glucose monitoring system for a predetermined period of time and for the analyte monitoring system to sound an alarm or otherwise alert the user to missed data packets so that the user can intervene.

### SUMMARY

Embodiments of the present disclosure include analyte monitoring systems including a receiver or data processing component configured to automatically issue a first alert notification when a first predetermined number of consecutive data packets are not received from the sensor/sensor electronics, and automatically issue a second alert notification when a second predetermined number of consecutive data packets are not received by the sensor/sensor electronics. The receiver may be configured to enable a user to disable alert or alarm notifications that are triggered based on detected events.

In certain embodiments, the receiver has the capability of displaying blood glucose readings related to the received data. The receiver is also configured to output an alert notification based on an event, such as, for example, a hypoglycemic event, a hyperglycemic event, an impending hypoglycemic event, an impending hypoglycemic event, or when a predetermined number of consecutive data packets are not received by the receiver. Additionally, the receiver is configured to provide a user the capability to selectively disable the alarm for a predetermined time period and also re-enable the alarm prior to elapse of the predetermined time period.

In certain embodiments, the alert can be a visual alert, such as a displayed icon, an audible alert, such as a beep or music, a tactile alert such as a vibration of a system component or a combination thereof. The alert can have multiple modes of notification. In one embodiment, the alert is tri-modal. Thus, the alert can simultaneously include an audible, visual, and tactile notification. In this regard, the receiver can be configured to mute only one or two of the three alarm modes. For the purpose of illustration and not limitation, the audible notification can be muted by the user while the tactile (e.g., vibration) and visual (e.g., icon) notifications are not disabled. Thus, when an event triggers the alert notification, the user is notified of the event or condition by feeling the vibration and/or seeing the icon.

As explained in greater detail below, the alert notification, or components thereof, can be selectively disabled for a predetermined amount of time up to a maximum predetermined period of time, such as, for example, twelve hours. In this regard, the receiver can be configured to allow the user to select disabling the alarm for an entire predetermined period (e.g., two hours, six hours) or alternatively, the selective disablement of the alarm for the predetermined period can be set in one-hour increments or less.

Embodiments further include a receiver that may be configured such that the alert is incapable of being disabled for a critical event such as a low glucose level, a decreasing blood glucose trend, a hypoglycemic event, or a blood glucose level above or below a particular threshold level. In this regard, the receiver is capable of allowing a user to disable the alarm only for non-critical events, such as but not limited to, battery status, sensor life, and the like.

### INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The following patents, applications and/or publications are incorporated herein by reference for all purposes: U.S. Pat.



Nos. 4,545,382; 4,711,245; 5,262,305; 5,264,104; 5,320,715; 5,509,410; 5,543,326; 5,593,852; 5,601,435; 5,628,890; 5,820,551; 5,822,715; 5,899,855; 5,918,603; 6,071,391; 6,103,033; 6,120,676; 6,121,009; 6,134,461; 6,143,164; 6,144,837; 6,161,095; 6,175,752; 6,270,455; 6,284,478; 6,299,757; 6,338,790; 6,377,894; 6,461,496; 6,503,381; 6,514,460; 6,514,718; 6,540,891; 6,560,471; 6,579,690; 6,591,125; 6,592,745; 6,600,997; 6,605,200; 6,605,201; 6,616,819; 6,618,934; 6,650,471; 6,654,625; 6,676,816; 6,730,200; 6,736,957; 6,746,582; 6,749,740; 6,764,581; 6,773,671; 6,881,551; 6,893,545; 6,932,892; 6,932,894; 6,942,518; 7,167,818; and 7,299,082; U.S. Published Application Nos. 2004/0186365, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,811,231; 2005/0182306, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,771,183; 2007/0056858, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,298,389; 2007/0068807, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,846,311; 2007/0227911, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,887,682; 2007/0233013; 2008/0081977, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,618,369; 2008/0161666; and 2009/0054748, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,885,698; U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 12/131,012; 12/242,823, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,219,173; 12/363,712, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,346,335; 12/495,709; 12/698,124; 12/699,653; 12/699,844, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,930,203; and 12/714,439 and U.S. Provisional Application Nos. 61/230,686 and 61/227,967.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of an analyte monitoring system for practicing one or more embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a method for detecting a missed data packet and issuing an alert in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a flowchart illustrating a concurrent passive notification routine in a receiver of the analyte monitoring system in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating an alarm notification disabling and re-enabling routine in a receiver of the analyte monitoring system in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure; and

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating a method for detecting an alert condition in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the embodiments of the present disclosure, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying figures. As such, various aspects will be described in conjunction with the detailed description of the device. However, there is no intent to limit the scope of the present disclosure to the specific embodiments described herein.

Generally, the present disclosure is directed to an analyte monitoring system comprising a sensor operatively in contact with an analyte to be monitored, a transmitter operatively coupled to the sensor and a receiver for receiving data information from the transmitter relating to the concentration or amount of the analyte. The transmitter, which is operatively coupled to the sensor receives the raw data signals and processes the signals into a data packet. Each data packet comprises three values, the current analyte value and the two immediately preceding analyte values. The data packet is transmitted to a receiver component, which is configured to issue an alert when at least two consecutive data packets are missed or otherwise not received from the transmitter.

The receiver includes a display unit for displaying the analyte amount or concentration (e.g., mg/dL) to a user. In

this regard, the term “user” includes but is not limited to the actual subject being monitored. For example, it is contemplated that the “user” could be a caretaker for the monitored subject. The analyte monitoring system is capable of continuously or intermittently monitoring an analyte in a biological fluid. In this regard, the biological fluid can be blood, interstitial fluid, urine or another fluid containing the analyte to be monitored.

The analyte monitoring system is configured to provide a user the capability to selectively disable an alarm notification of the occurrence of an event for a predetermined period of time and selectively re-enable the alarm prior to elapse of the predetermined period of time. In certain embodiments, the event which triggers an alarm output notification can include, for example, analyte events, data loss events and system events.

In one embodiment, the analyte monitoring system is a continuous glucose monitoring system. In this regard, the analyte events are glucose events and include but are not limited to low glucose levels (e.g., when single or continuous glucose level is below a threshold), high glucose levels (e.g., when a single or continuous glucose level is above a threshold), decreasing glucose trend or increasing glucose trend. For the purpose of illustration, there are multiple ways to configure an analyte monitoring system to output an alarm notification based on an increasing or decreasing glucose trend. For example, the trend information can be based on multiple glucose datapoints in which the rate of change indicates a trend, or alternatively, a projected trend information can be based on predicting or projecting that the glucose level will exceed a particular threshold value based on a current trend.

Data loss events include but are not limited to a disconnection between the receiver and transmitter, improper insertion or implantation of the sensor, expired calibration, sensor error (e.g., not being able to calculate glucose), transmitter error (e.g., high work current noise, persistent skin temperature out of range, etc), or receiver error (e.g., RF data packet timing synchronization between CGE and UI processor was lost). System events include but are not limited to battery status (e.g., one week of battery remains, replacement battery needed), failed calibration, calibration request, early signal attenuation, acceleration of most recent valid data is too large, high signal saturation detected by transmitter, sensitivity is too high or too low, outlier detected, lost preferences, RF connection has been down for a predetermined time period (e.g., five minutes), log data corrupted, detected insertion transient, and sensor removal.

FIG. 1 illustrates an analyte monitoring system 100 of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. 1, the analyte monitoring system 100 includes sensor 101 operatively coupled to a transmitter unit 102. The transmitter unit is in operative communication with a primary receiver 104 via communication path 103. In certain embodiments, the analyte monitoring system can further include a secondary receiver 106. In certain embodiments, each of the receivers 104, 106 may be configured to transmit data information to a remote processor 105.

In certain embodiments, the sensor 101 of the analyte monitoring system 100 includes a substrate, a working electrode, a counter electrode, and a reference electrode. The working electrode, the counter electrode and the reference electrode are formed from conductive material. Examples include, but are not limited to, gold, carbon, Ag/Cl, and the like. In one embodiment, the substrate and electrodes are arranged in a stacked orientation, such as when insulating material is disposed between the electrodes.



## 5

A sensing layer, which includes at least one immobilized enzyme and an immobilized mediator agent is disposed on at least a portion of at least the working electrode. In one embodiment, the immobilized molecule is glucose oxidase and the mediator agent includes a noble metal, such as but not limited to osmium. The sensor can further include a biocompatible layer. The biocompatible layer is disposed on at least a portion of the sensing layer. In one embodiment, the biocompatible membrane and the sensing layer are partially bonded to define a heterogeneous multilayer.

In certain embodiments, the sensor **101** is in operative contact with an analyte. The term “analyte” refers to a substance or chemical constituent in a biological fluid, such as for example, blood or interstitial fluid. For example and not limitation, the analyte can be glucose, lactate, acetyl choline, amylase, bilirubin, cholesterol, chorionic gonadotropin, creatine kinase (e.g., CK-MB), creatine, DNA, fructosamine, glucose, glutamine, growth hormones, hormones, ketones, peroxide, prostate-specific antigen, prothrombin, RNA, thyroid stimulating hormone, and troponin. However, other analytes can be monitored as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art.

In some embodiments, sensor **101** is implantable into a subject's body for a period of time (e.g., three to five days) to contact and monitor an analyte present in a biological fluid. In this regard, the sensor can be disposed in a subject at a variety of sites, including intramuscularly, transcutaneously, intravascularly, or in a body cavity. Sensor **101** is configured to generate data signals relative to the amount or concentration of the analyte to be monitored.

Sensor **101** operatively contacts the analyte to be measured and generates raw data signals relating to the amount or concentration of the analyte detected. In certain embodiments, transmitter **102** is operatively coupled to sensor **101** and obtains information relating to the data signals from sensor **101**. The transmitter **102** processes the data signals (e.g., encodes signals) received from the sensor **101** into a data packet. The data packet comprises a current analyte value and the two immediately preceding analyte values. The data packets are transmitted to receiver **104** via radiofrequency communications link **103**.

In one embodiment, the transmitter **102** also includes a temperature sensor. In this regard, the temperature sensor measures an ambient temperature of the system. Alternatively, the transmitter can be configured to be worn on the skin of a user. Thus, the temperature sensor measures the skin temperature of the user.

The analyte monitoring system **100** also includes a receiver **104**, which accepts analyte values from the transmitter over a communication link **103**. Communication link **103** may be a wired communication link or a wireless communication link utilizing protocols including, but not limited to, radio frequency (RF), radio frequency identification (RFID), infrared (IR) or Bluetooth® communication protocols. In certain embodiments, the receiver **104** comprises an input device for receiving user input, a processor, and a computer readable medium for storing data relating to the operation of the analyte monitoring device and software, which when executed by the processor, determines whether an alert condition exists, whether the alert is disabled or whether a data packet from the transmitter is not received or otherwise missed by the receiver. Thus, the receiver is configured to expect a data packet and issue an alert when an expected data packet is not received. Furthermore, the receiver may also include a memory that is capable of logging analyte concentration or

## 6

analyte amount values. The receiver **104** may also allow a user to erase the logged analyte concentration or amount values.

As will be discussed in further detail below, the receiver **104** is configured to expect a data packet from the transmitter **102** at predetermined time intervals, such as, for example, every five minutes or less. In another embodiment, the receiver **104** is configured to expect a data packet from the transmitter **102** every minute or less. Still yet other embodiments provide that the user may select how often the receiver **104** should expect a data packet from the transmitter **102**. Additionally, it is contemplated that data packets may be expected by the receiver **104** at different times depending on a condition of the user. For example, when a critical event or semi-critical event is detected, the receiver **104** may expect data packets more frequently than when continuous glucose readings are more stable.

In certain embodiments, the receiver **104** alerts the user to reconnect the receiver or the transmitter if a predetermined number of consecutive data packets are not received by the receiver **104**. For example, if three consecutive data packets are not received by the receiver, an alert is issued. The alert can be an auditory alert, a visual alert, a tactile alert, or a combination thereof. Still yet other embodiments provide that the alert can be a continuous alert if the receiver fails to receive more than five consecutive data packets from the transmitter. The analyte monitoring system can be configured to automatically disengage an alert notifying a user of non-receipt of data packets upon the subsequent receipt of a data packet.

The receiver **104** uses the data to compute an analyte concentration or amount. The receiver **104** can be configured to display glucose values. In one embodiment, the receiver **104** includes two interconnected central processors. In one embodiment, one central processor is configured for displaying images on a display screen such as an LCD screen, user input and output functionality, as well as handling the user-interface of the receiver **104**. The second central processor may be configured for test strip measurements, such as calibration, radiofrequency link radio interface, and a real time clock.

As discussed above, the receiver **104** also includes a display for displaying an indication of the level of the measured analyte as well as notifications of alerts. In one embodiment, the display unit may be separate from the receiver. In the alternative, the display unit can be coupled to the receiver. In some embodiments, the receiver and/or display unit may include a variety of components, such as, for example, a transmitter, an analyzer, a data storage unit, a watchdog circuit, an input device, a power supply, a clock, a lamp, a pager, a telephone interface, a computer interface, an alarm or alarm system, a radio, and a calibration unit. In some embodiments, the receiver **104** provides a display screen for a line graph that plots logged analyte values versus time.

FIG. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a method for detecting a missed data packet and issuing an alert in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure. As discussed above, a receiver, such as receiver **104** of the analyte monitoring system **100** of FIG. 1, may be configured to expect a data packet from a transmitter, such as transmitter **102** (FIG. 1) at regular time intervals. In certain embodiments, the time intervals may be every five minutes. In alternative embodiments, the time interval may be every minute. Still yet other embodiments provide that the interval may automatically change based on a detected condition of a user, a time of day, or a user initiated event, such as, for example, exercising, eating a meal, etc. Regardless of the time interval used, the



receiver may be configured to anticipate a data packet at the selected or predetermined time interval.

Accordingly, in certain embodiments, as shown in FIG. 2, a processor of the receiver **104** is configured to determine whether data packets are received from the transmitter **102** at predetermined time intervals. In certain embodiments, the predetermined time intervals may be user selectable. In other embodiments, the predetermined time intervals are based on a monitored condition of a user. For example, if a rate of change of an analyte level of the user is within a predetermined threshold, the predetermined time interval may be three minutes. If the rate of change of the user's analyte level exceeds the threshold, the predetermined time interval may be one minute. If the processor determines that the receiver **104** has not received a data packet as expected (**210**) the receiver may be configured to attempt to recapture data packets automatically, requiring no user intervention. For example, the receiver **104** may issue a command to the transmitter **102** requesting that the transmitter **102** resend the last data packet. When the request is received, the transmitter **102** resends the last data packet via the communication link **103**. If the processor detects that a single expected data packet was not received, the processor does not issue a command to generate an alert and the processor resumes detecting an arrival of a subsequent data packet.

If however, the processor detects that a first predetermined number (**220**) (e.g., two) of consecutive expected data packets were not received by the receiver **104**, the processor issues a command to generate an alert notification (**230**). In certain embodiments, the alert notification may be a single alert or a series of alerts. Additionally, the alert notification may be an icon displayed on a display screen of the device, flashing lights, a warning screen and the like. Alternatively, the alert notification may be an auditory notification or a vibratory notification or a combination thereof.

In certain embodiments, the type of alert notifications may be user selectable. Additionally, the alerts may be color coded or have different volumes or vibration speeds based on a severity of the alert condition. For example, if the notification is a warning screen having text, the color of the text, a border of the screen or a background of text may be color coded based on number of consecutive data packets missed. In certain embodiments where the alert is an auditory alert, the tone and/or volume of the auditory alert may be user selectable. For example, if two data packets in a row were missed, two low volume beeps may sound. If however, three data packets in a row are missed, the volume may change to medium level and three beeps may sound. In embodiments, a user may select a tone, the length of the tone and the volume of the tone for each auditory notification. Finally, if the alert is a vibratory alert, the user may select the duration and/or frequency of the vibration.

Referring back to FIG. 2, once the alert is issued, the receiver **104** is configured to wait for a predetermined time interval, such as, for example, one minute, before checking the receipt of the next expected data packet. Although a one minute time interval is specifically mentioned, it is contemplated that the predetermined time interval may be more or less than one minute.

In certain embodiments, the predetermined time interval may automatically adjust based on the severity of the alert, such as, for example, the number of consecutive data packets not received. Thus, the higher the number of consecutive data packets not received, the smaller the predetermined time interval. Alternatively, the predetermined time interval may correspond to the interval at which the data packets are expected to arrive at the receiver **104**. Thus, if data packets are

expected to arrive at the receiver **104** every two minutes, the predetermined time interval is two minutes. Still yet other embodiments provide that the predetermined time interval corresponds to a fraction of time of the expected data packet arrival at the receiver **104**. Thus, if a data packet is expected every five minutes, the predetermined time is two and a half minutes or some other fraction of time.

If the first predetermined number of consecutive data packets has not been received and there has been no user action to remedy the loss of the data packets, the processor of the receiver **104** detects whether a second predetermined amount of consecutive data packets has not been received. In certain embodiments, the count of consecutive data packets not received is not reset until at least one data packet is received. Other embodiments provide that the count of the number of consecutive data packets not received is reset by the processor after an alarm is acknowledged. If it is determined that a second predetermined number of consecutive data packets has not been received (**240**), the processor issues a command to generate a secondary alert (**250**) to notify the user to reconnect the receiver **104** and/or transmitter **102**. For example, if five consecutive data packet are not received, an alert can be issued, by enabling an "RF MISSED A FEW" message or any other message or indication to indicate multiple data packets have been missed. As discussed above, the alert may be auditory, visual tactile or a combination thereof. If a user does not respond to the alert after a predetermined amount of time, the receiver **104** waits for a predetermined amount (**280**) of time before determining whether a subsequent data packet is received. In certain embodiments, because a second predetermined number of consecutive data packets were not received, the predetermined amount of time (**280**) may be reduced accordingly. For example, if five consecutive data packets were missed, the predetermined amount of time may be reduced from two minutes to one minute. Thus, as the number of consecutive data packets that are missed increases, the predetermined amount of time before checking the receipt of the next expected data packet is reduced.

If the processor of the receiver **104** detects a third predetermined number of consecutive expected data packets are not received by the receiver (**260**), the processor of the receiver **104** is configured to issue an alert (**270**), such as, for example, a persistent alarm that notifies the user to reconnect the receiver **104** to the transmitter **102**. In certain embodiments, the persistent alert may not be mutable. Other embodiments provide that a user may silence or "snooze" the alert for a small amount of time. However, once the time period expires, the alert is triggered again. Other embodiments provide that if the alert is silenced repeatedly, the ability to silence the alarm is deactivated. Still yet other embodiments provide that the volume of the alert increase after each time the alert is snoozed or silenced. In certain embodiments, when the third predetermined number of consecutive alerts has been reached or exceeded, other alert notifications may be inactive. If the alert condition is not addressed by the user within a specified amount of time, the receiver **104** waits for the predetermined amount of time (**280**) before checking the receipt of the next expected data packet. If a data packet is not received, the alert is triggered.

In certain embodiments, regardless of how many consecutive data packets have been missed, the receiver **104** can be configured to de-assert (**290**) any issued alert after it successfully receives the next expected data packet subsequent to one or consecutive missed data packets. It will be recognized by one skilled in the art that the receiver can be configured to issue an alert and de-assert an alert based on a different number of consecutive missed data packets. For example, if



five consecutive data packets have been missed and an alert has been issued, the receiver may be configured to de-assert the alert only when a predetermined number of consecutive data packets (e.g., three) have been received without interruption.

As discussed above, the alert issued by the receiver may contain one or more individual alarms. In one embodiment, the alert is a tri-modal alarm, which includes a visual notification (e.g., icon, message, or flashing lights), tactile notification (e.g. vibration) and audible (e.g., beep or ring tones, or music). Other sensory-stimulating alarm systems may be used including alerts which heat, cool, or produce a mild electrical shock when triggered.

In another aspect, the analyte monitoring system **100** (FIG. 1) includes an alarm notification feature to alert or warn a user of an event, such as, for example, a critical event like a potentially detrimental condition. For example, if glucose is the analyte, the alarm may notify a user of hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, impending hypoglycemia, and/or impending hyperglycemia. In this regard, the alarm is configured such that when the data from the sensor **101** reaches or exceeds a threshold value, it outputs an alarm notification. Some non-limiting examples of threshold values for blood glucose levels are about 60, 70, or 80 mg/dL for hypoglycemia, about 70, 80, or 90 mg/dL for impending hypoglycemia, about 130, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, or 275 mg/dL for impending hyperglycemia, and about 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, or 300 mg/dL for hyperglycemia.

The threshold values that are designed into the alarm can correspond to interstitial fluid glucose concentrations or electrode measurements (e.g., current values or voltage values obtained by conversion of current measurements) that correlate to the above-mentioned blood glucose levels. The analyte monitor system may be configured so that the threshold levels for these or any other conditions may be programmable by the patient, caregiver or medical professional.

In certain embodiments, a threshold value is exceeded if a datapoint, such as a glucose datapoint, has a value that is above or below the threshold value indicating an impending or particular condition, such as hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia. For the purpose of illustration, a datapoint correlating to a glucose level of 200 mg/dL exceeds the threshold value (180 mg/dL) for hyperglycemia, and indicates that the monitored subject has already entered a hyperglycemic state. As another example, a datapoint correlating to a glucose level of 65 mg/dL exceeds a threshold value (70 mg/dL) for hypoglycemia and indicates that the monitored subject entered a hypoglycemic state. However, a datapoint correlating to a glucose level of 75 mg/dL would not exceed the same threshold value for hypoglycemia because the datapoint does not indicate a hypoglycemic state as defined by the predetermined threshold value.

The analyte monitoring system can also be configured to activate an alarm, such as by embedded software, if the sensor readings indicate that a value is beyond a measurement range of the sensor **101**. For glucose, the physiologically relevant measurement range is typically about 50 to 250 mg/dL, preferably about 40 to 300 mg/dL and ideally 30 to 400 mg/dL, of glucose in the interstitial fluid. The alarm may also, or alternatively, be activated when the rate of change or acceleration of the rate of change in the analyte level increases or decreases at or above a predetermined threshold rate or acceleration. For example, in the case of a subcutaneous glucose monitor, the alarm system might be activated if the rate of change in glucose concentration exceeds a threshold value which might indicate that a hyperglycemic or hypoglycemic condition is likely to occur.

The alarm may be configured to output a notification if a single data point meets or exceeds a particular threshold value. Alternatively, the alarm may be configured to output a notification if a predetermined number of datapoints spanning a predetermined amount of time meet or exceed the threshold value. As another alternative, an alarm notification may be output only when the datapoints spanning a predetermined amount of time have an average value which meets or exceeds the threshold value. Each condition that can trigger an alarm may have a different alarm activation condition. In addition, the alarm activation condition may change depending on current conditions (e.g., an indication of impending hyperglycemia may alter the number of datapoints or the amount of time that is tested to determine hyperglycemia).

FIG. 3 is a flowchart illustrating a concurrent passive notification routine in a receiver of the analyte monitoring system according to one embodiment of the present disclosure. In certain embodiments, the analyte monitoring system, such as the analyte monitoring system **100** of FIG. 1, can include a concurrent passive notification routine. At the start of the concurrent passive notification routine, a processor of the receiver **104** (FIG. 1) executes a predetermined routine (**310**) for a time period until the routine is completed. Such routines may include blood glucose tests, calibration routines, medication dosage adjustments, such as a bolus dose or an update to a basal regiment. Other embodiments provide that the routine is a user initiated routine such as viewing various display screens on the receiver, updating system preferences, manually entering data such as, for example, event data, and the like. During the execution of the predetermined routine, an alarm condition is detected (**320**) by the processor of the receiver **104**. In certain embodiments, the alarm condition may be triggered by a datapoint exceeding a threshold. When the alarm condition is detected, the processor causes a first indication associated with the detected alarm condition to be output concurrent with the execution of the predetermined routine (**330**).

In accordance with one embodiment, when the predetermined routine is being executed and an alarm condition is detected, a notification associated with the detected alarm condition is provided to the user without disrupting the routine. In certain embodiments, the alarm notification may be an audible beep or noise, a backlight indicator, an icon, a modification in any display item feature such as a border around a field that flashes, or a text output on the user interface display or any other suitable output indication to alert the user of the detected alarm condition substantially in real time, but which does not disrupt the ongoing routine. For example, when the predetermined routine is being executed, an icon or other visual indicator may be displayed in a corner of the current display screen of the predetermined routine to indicate that an alarm condition is detected.

Upon termination of the predetermined routine (**340**), another output or second indication associated with the detected alarm condition is output or displayed. In certain embodiments, the processor of the receiver **104** may detect that the predetermined routine has terminated and subsequently output the second indication. For example, if the predetermined routine is a calibration routine, the processor detects when the calibration is complete. In other embodiments, such as, for example, user initiated routines, the termination of the routine may be determined or detected based on a user activated event via the user interface. In certain embodiments, the second indication associated with the detected alarm condition is sounded and/or displayed more prominently. For example, and as described above, as the predetermined routine is executing, the alarm may be a soft



## 11

tone or sound, a discretely displayed icon or textual message, a slight color change to the background of the current display screen and the like. However, when the routine is finished executing, the alarm is sounded or displayed prominently to indicate the detection of the alert condition.

In a further aspect, the user interface notification feature associated with the detected alarm condition is output to the user only upon the completion of an ongoing routine which was in the process of being executed when the alarm condition was detected.

In another aspect, the receiver is configured to provide a user the capability to disable the alarm notification output for a predetermined time period and to re-enable the alarm notification prior to termination of the predetermined time period. Thus, if the user is running a routine or a series of routines that will take a substantial amount of time, the user may select to disable the output of the first alarm and/or the output of the second alarm for a predetermined amount of time. In one embodiment, a glucose monitoring system is configured to allow the user to disable an alarm notification, via a user interface, only if the user's blood glucose level is within predetermined parameters, such as for example, between about 60 and 139 mg/dL.

As discussed above, the alarm may contain one or more individual alarms. In one embodiment, the alarm is a tri-modal alarm, which includes a visual notification (e.g., icon or flashing lights), tactile notification (e.g. vibration) and audible (e.g., beep or ring tones, or music). Other sensory-stimulating alarm systems may be used including alarms which heat, cool, or produce a mild electrical shock when triggered. In some embodiments, auditory alarms have different tone, note, or volume indicating different conditions. For example, a high note might indicate hyperglycemia and a low note might indicate hypoglycemia. Visual alarms may use a difference in color, brightness to indicate different conditions or severity levels. In some embodiments, an auditory alarm is configured so that the volume of the alarm increases over time until the alarm is deactivated.

In some embodiments, the alarm may be automatically deactivated after a predetermined time period. In other embodiments, the alarm may be configured to deactivate when the data no longer indicates that the condition which triggered the alarm exists. In these embodiments, the alarm may be deactivated when a single data point indicates that the condition no longer exists or, alternatively, the alarm may be deactivated only after a predetermined number of datapoints or an average of the datapoints obtained over a given period of time indicate that the condition no longer exists.

Other embodiments provide that the alarm may be deactivated manually by a user. In these embodiments, a switch is provided and when actuated, the alarm is turned off. The switch may be operatively engaged (or disengaged depending on the configuration of the switch) by, for example, operating an actuator on sensor **101** or the receiver/display unit **104**. In some cases, an actuator may be provided on two or more units including the sensor **101**, transmitter **102**, primary receiver **104**, secondary receiver **106**, or elsewhere, any of which may be actuated to deactivate the alarm.

A variety of switches may be used including, for example, a mechanical switch, a reed switch, a Hall effect switch, a Gigantic Magnetic Ratio (GMR) switch (the resistance of the GMR switch is magnetic field dependent) and the like. Preferably, the actuator used to operatively engage (or disengage) the switch is placed on the sensor **101** and configured so that no water can flow around the button and into the housing. One example of such a button is a flexible conducting strip that is completely covered by a flexible polymeric or plastic coating

## 12

integral to the housing. In an open position the flexible conducting strip is bowed and bulges away from the housing. When depressed by the patient or another person, the flexible conducting strip is pushed directly toward a metal contact and completes the circuit to shut off the alarm.

In instances when a reed or GMR switch is used, a flexible actuator containing a magnetic material, such as a permanent magnet or an electromagnet may be used to deactivate the alarm. In such embodiments, the flexible actuator may bulge away from the housing. Thus, when reed or GMR switch is activated (to deactivate the alarm) by depressing the flexible actuator, the magnetic material is brought closer to the switch which causes an increase in the magnetic field within the switch and the alarm is deactivated.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating an alarm notification disabling and re-enabling routine in a receiver of the analyte monitoring system in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure. In certain embodiments and as described below, the analyte monitoring system **100** (FIG. 1) provides a user with the capability to disable the alarm prior to activation of an alarm notification by a particular event, such as a single data point exceeding a threshold, a hyperglycemic state, a decreasing trend of analyte concentrations. In this regard, a user can access the alarms menu to disable and re-enable the alarm from a user interface of analyte monitoring system.

The routine for disabling and re-enabling alarm notifications begins when a user is presented with a user interface on a receiver **104** (FIG. 1) and the user makes a selection of one of the options thereon (**410**). In certain embodiments, the user interface includes a main menu having a plurality of selection options. Nonlimiting examples of the selection options may include "Glucose," "Alarms," "Reports," "System," and "Add Event." A user may navigate the list of options and select one of the options using an actuator disposed on the receiver **104**, such as, for example, a jog wheel, arrow keys on the receiver, a touch sensitive portion of the display and the like. When a processor of the receiver **104** detects user selection of the "Alarms" option, a submenu for the "Alarms" option is displayed (**420**). In certain embodiments, the submenu of the "Alarms" option that includes an alarm menu for disabling and/or muting alarms is displayed only if the alarm notification is not already disabled (for example audible alarm muted). Alternatively, the submenu user interface that includes an alarm menu for disabling and/or muting alarms is displayed regardless of whether alarm notifications are disabled. Still yet other embodiments provide that selection of the submenu will only display alarms that can be muted or disabled.

When the mute alarm option is selected from user menu the receiver displays a user interface that allows a user to select a predetermined period of time for disablement or muting of the alarm notification (**430**). In embodiments, user selection is enabled using an actuator disposed on the receiver **104**. Selectable predetermined periods can be twelve or less hours. Further, the predetermined time for more than one hour can be by hourly increments. In still yet further embodiments, when a user desires to re-enable the alarm notification, the user interface of the receiver **104** provides a display screen with the option to re-enable the alarm notification feature. In this regard, the user interface provides a menu selection to enable the user to un-mute the alarm notification (**440**). In certain embodiments, the user interface for alarm re-enablement only shows alarms which have been previously disabled and/or muted.

If desired, the display screen of receiver **104** is configured to blank the user interface if no selection is made in a prede-



terminated period of time. For example, the receiver **104** can be configured to blank or fade to black within twenty or more seconds if no selection is made. Other embodiments provide that if a user selection is not made in a predetermined time period, the user is returned to the main menu screen.

In one embodiment, an icon is displayed on the receiver display to indicate alarms are disabled and/or muted. In some embodiments, the user is allowed to turn off low and high glucose alarms only if the user turns off each alarm mode individually.

FIG. **5** is a flowchart illustrating a method for detecting an alert condition in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure. At the start of the routine, a processor of the receiver **104** (FIG. **1**) detects an alert condition (**510**). In embodiments, the alert condition may be detected because of a critical event such as a low glucose level of a user, a decreasing blood glucose trend of the user, a hypoglycemic event, or a blood glucose level above or below a particular threshold level. In other embodiments, the detected alert condition may correspond to non-critical such as, for example, low battery status or low sensor life.

When an alert condition is detected, the processor determines whether a routine is currently being executed (**520**). Such routines may include blood glucose tests, calibration routines, and medication dosage adjustments, such as a bolus dose or an update to a basal regiment. Other embodiments provide that the routine is a user initiated routine such as viewing various display screens on the receiver **104**, updating system preferences, or manually entering data into the receiver.

If the processor determines that a routine is not currently being executed, such as, for example, by detecting an idle state of the receiver, the processor issues a command to generate a primary alert notification (**570**). In one embodiment, the alert notification may include a visual notification (e.g., icon, message, or flashing lights), a tactile notification (e.g., vibration), an audible notification (e.g., beep or ring tones, or music) or a combination thereof.

If the processor determines that a routine is currently being executed, the processor of the receiver **104** issues a command to generate a secondary alert notification (**530**). In embodiments, the secondary alert notification is displayed or otherwise activated so as to not disrupt the routine that is currently being executed. Thus, in certain embodiments, the alarm notification may be an audible beep or noise, a backlight indicator, an icon, a modification in any display item feature such as a border around a field that flashes, or a text output on the user interface display that may be output substantially simultaneously with the routine.

After the secondary alert is generated by the processor, the processor determines whether the condition that triggered the alarm is still present (**540**). For example, if a low battery triggered the alert condition, the processor determines whether the battery has been recharged or is currently recharging. If the alert condition was triggered because a blood glucose level was above or below a particular threshold, the processor determines whether a recent blood glucose level reading is within the predetermined threshold. If it is determined that the condition that triggered the alert no longer exists, the processor issues a command to deactivate the alarm (**560**).

If however, it is determined that the condition that triggered the alert still exists, the processor once again determines whether the routine is currently being executed (**520**). If it is determined that the routine is no longer being executed, the processor issues a command to trigger the primary alert notification (**570**) as described above. However, if it is determined

that the routine is no longer being executed and the condition that triggered the alert no longer exists, the processor issues a command to deactivate any alarms that may still be active.

The various embodiments of detecting missed data packets, issuing alerts, and disabling and enabling the alerts can be implemented in the receiver which comprises a processor, and a computer readable medium for storing data relating to the operation of the analyte monitoring device and software, which when executed by the processor, determines whether a data packet from the transmitter is not received, or otherwise missed by the receiver, and whether to issue an alert to the user. Thus, the receiver is configured to expect a data packet and issue an alert when an expected data packet is not received.

In one embodiment, an analyte monitoring system includes a sensor in operative contact with an analyte, the sensor adapted to generate a data signal associated with an amount or concentration of the analyte; a transmitter operatively coupled to the sensor and adapted to process the raw data signal generated by the sensor to define a data packet, wherein the data packet comprises a current analyte value and the previous two analyte values; and a receiver operatively linked to the transmitter and capable of receiving the data packet from the transmitter, wherein the receiver is configured to alert a user if at least two consecutive data packets are not received by the receiver.

In another embodiment, the receiver receives the data packet from the transmitter via a radio-frequency communications link.

Further embodiments provide that the alert is a visual alert such as, for example, an icon.

In an embodiment, the alert is an audible alert such as a beep, a tone or music.

In still yet other embodiments, the alert is a tactile alert such as, for example, a vibration of a component of the analyte monitoring system.

Embodiments also include configurations where the receiver alerts the user to reconnect the receiver or the transmitter if more than two consecutive data packets are not received by the receiver.

In certain embodiments, the receiver is configured to expect a data packet from the transmitter every five minutes or less or every minute or less.

In one aspect, the alert automatically disengages when a data packet is received by the receiver subsequent to non-receipt of an earlier data packet.

In another aspect, the alert is a continuous alert if the receiver fails to receive more than five consecutive data packets from the transmitter.

In certain embodiments, the analyte is glucose, and the analyte monitoring system is a continuous glucose monitoring system.

Still yet other embodiments provide that the receiver is wirelessly linked to a data management host.

In other embodiments, the sensor comprises a substrate, a working electrode, a counter electrode, and a reference electrode arranged in a stacked orientation, and further wherein each of the electrodes is formed from a conductive material.

In another embodiment an analyte monitoring system includes a sensor in operative contact with an analyte, the sensor adapted to generate a data signal associated with an amount or concentration of the analyte; a transmitter coupled to the sensor and adapted to process the data signal generated by the sensor; and a receiver capable of receiving the processed data signal and outputting an alarm notification based on an event, wherein the receiver is configured to allow a user to disable the alarm notification for a predetermined time



15

period and to re-enable the alarm notification prior to elapse of the predetermined time period.

In one embodiment, the alarm is a tri-modal alarm and includes an audible alarm, a visual alarm and a tactile alarm.

In yet another embodiment, the receiver is adapted to dis-  
enable only one mode of the alarm.

In one aspect, the disabled alarm notification is muting an audible alarm.

In another aspect, the predetermined time is about one to twelve hours.

In yet another aspect, the predetermined period is more than one hour and further the mute is set in one hour increments for the entire predetermined period.

Embodiments provide that the receiver is capable of displaying an icon indicator when the alarm is muted.

Other embodiments provide that the alarm is incapable of being disabled by a user for a critical event such as, for example, a low glucose event.

In one embodiment, the event is a system or data loss event.

Still yet other embodiments provide that the sensor further includes insulating material disposed between the electrodes.

Embodiments also provide that a sensing layer is disposed on at least a portion of at least the working electrode, the sensing layer including at least one immobilized enzyme and an immobilized mediator agent.

In certain embodiments, the sensor further includes a biocompatible membrane disposed on at least a portion of the sensing layer.

Embodiments provide that the biocompatible membrane is at least partially bonded to the sensing layer to define a heterogeneous multilayer.

In an embodiment, the transmitter is worn on the body of a user.

In an embodiment, the transmitter is a temperature sensor.

Embodiments also provide that the receiver has a memory capable logging analyte concentration or amount values.

Still further embodiments provide that the receiver is configured to allow a user to erase the logged analyte concentration or amount values.

Various other modifications and alterations in the structure and method of operation of this disclosure will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the embodiments of the present disclosure. Although the present disclosure has been described in connection with particular embodiments, it should be understood that the present disclosure as claimed should not be unduly limited to such particular embodiments. It is intended that the following claims define the scope of the present disclosure and that structures and methods within the scope of these claims and their equivalents be covered thereby.

What is claimed is:

1. An analyte monitoring system, comprising:

sensor electronics operatively coupled to an analyte sensor in fluid contact with interstitial fluid and configured to generate a data packet including a current analyte value and a plurality of prior analyte values; and

a data receiver in signal communication with the sensor electronics and configured to receive the data packet from the sensor electronics, the data receiver further configured to automatically output a first alert notification when a first predetermined number of data packets is not received by the data receiver, and automatically output a second alert notification when a second predetermined number of data packets is not received by the data receiver.

16

2. The analyte monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the second alert notification is different than the first alert notification.

3. The analyte monitoring system of claim 1, wherein each of the first alert notification and the second alert notification is one of an auditory notification, a tactile notification or a visual notification.

4. The analyte monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the data receiver is configured to automatically output the first alert notification when a first predetermined number of consecutive data packets is not received by the data receiver, and automatically output the second alert notification when a second predetermined number of consecutive data packets is not received by the data receiver.

5. A method, comprising:

outputting a first alert notification type when a first predetermined number of data packets is not received; and

outputting a second alert notification type when a second predetermined number of data packets is not received, wherein the first alert notification type is output at a first predetermined output level and wherein the second alert notification type is output at a second predetermined output level.

6. The method of claim 5, further comprising anticipating receipt of a subsequent data packet at a first predetermined period of time when the first predetermined number of data packets is not received.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the first predetermined period of time is based, at least in part, on the first predetermined number of data packets that is not received.

8. The method of claim 5, further comprising anticipating receipt of a subsequent data packet at a second predetermined period of time when the second predetermined number of data packets is not received.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the second predetermined period of time is based, at least in part, on the second predetermined number of data packets that is not received.

10. The method of claim 5, wherein the first alert notification type is disabled when a subsequent data packet is received.

11. The method of claim 5, wherein the first alert notification type is disabled when a predetermined number of subsequent data packets is received.

12. The method of claim 5, wherein the second alert notification type is disabled when a subsequent data packet is received.

13. The method of claim 5, wherein the second alert notification type is disabled when a predetermined number of subsequent data packets is received.

14. The method of claim 5, further comprising selectively disabling at least one of the first alert notification type or the second alert notification type.

15. The method of claim 5, wherein the first alert notification type is output when a first predetermined number of consecutive data packets is not received, and further, wherein the second alert notification type is output when a second predetermined number of consecutive data packets is not received.

16. A method, comprising:

detecting an occurrence of a predetermined routine;

outputting a first notification of an alarm condition at a first output level when a first number of data packets is not received; and

outputting a second notification of the alarm condition at a second output level when termination of the predetermined routine is detected.



17. The method of claim 16, wherein the first notification of the alarm condition is output concurrently with the occurrence of the predetermined routine.

18. The method of claim 16, further comprising disabling at least one of the first notification and the second notification. 5

19. The method of claim 16, wherein the predetermined routine is one of a blood glucose test, a calibration routine, or a medication dosage adjustment.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein detecting the occurrence of the alarm condition includes detecting the alarm condition when a first predetermined number of consecutive data packets is not received. 10

\* \* \* \* \*